The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,941.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MAY 8, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town ..... Rs. 52 0
" including postage ..... " 72 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under
First Insertion ..... Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto ..... " 2 8
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Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... " 0 2½ As. per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ " "
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ " "

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences, Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the Bombay Gazette."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-Ship ASIA, 1,579 Tons, 350 H.P., Commander D. McCallum, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 9th May 1871, at noon.

	May.		May.
Leave BOMBAY	9	Leave Tuticorin	17
" Ratnagherry	10	" Colombo	18
" Vingorla	10	" Galle	19
" Carwar	11	" Negapatam	22
" Mangalore	12	" Madras	24
" Cananore	13	" Coconada	26
" Tellicherry	13	" Vizagapatam	27
" Calicut	14	" Bimlipatam	27
" Beypore	14	" Gopnalpore	28
" Cochin	15	" False Point	29
" Alepee	16	Arrive CALCUTTA	30

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

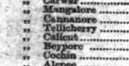
Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.)

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship MARTABAN, 515 tons, 110 H.P., Commander G. Betts, will be despatched on the 8th of May 1871, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on MONDAY, the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month,

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

To Aden	1st Class. £22	2nd Class. £15	3rd Class. £4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	35	24	9
Alexandria	38	25	9-10
Messina	45	32	12
Naples	47	34	13
Leghorn	47	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10

Including Wines at Table. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamer from Bombay.

ARABIA, on THURSDAY, 1st of June, 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 2nd May 1871.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends to despatch every month a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and *vice versa*.

The SPHINX, 1,600 Tons, will be despatched from Bombay, about the 8th JUNE. These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers. The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 2 cwt. luggage. For Baggage in excess £4 per Ton is charged.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY:

To Aden	Cabin. £16	Deck with Food. £ 7-13
To Suez	£26	£15- 7
To Trieste	£40	£19- 0

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, at Genoa and Ancona, and the Continent generally.

THERE is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Alexandria, the difference between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of interest, touching at Candia, the Island of Corfu, and the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller for England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers from Alexandria to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., for the regulated allowance of 3 cwt., and of 20s. per cwt. for excess weight, both exclusive of transit through Egypt), to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned grants also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE.

First Class ..... £15 | Second Class £9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES FOR FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together:—First Class, £10-16 per head; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Personal Baggage allowed Free: 1st Class 200 lbs., 2nd Class 150 lbs., overweight 10s. per 100 lbs.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ, to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co:—First Class, £3; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare. Free Baggage 1st Class 3 cwt., 2nd Class 200 lbs., overweight 7s. per cwt.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish, and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, via Suez Canal, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 2, Ash Lane, 5th May 1871.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Ship LORD CANNING, arrived from London, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS; otherwise they will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the consignees.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 3rd May 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees per ship CITY of BERLIN, arrived from GLASGOW, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS; otherwise they will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the consignees.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 3rd May 1871.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per s. s. VIRAGO are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY at once of their respective GOODS.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 4th May 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees per ship BRITISH CONSUL, arrived from London, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to take DELIVERY of their respective Goods; otherwise they will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the consignees.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 5th May 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company take Cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Suez Canal.

These Steamers were made specially for this trade, and have superior accommodation for Passengers. The NEERA carries a Stewardess.

RATES OF FARE FOR PASSENGERS.

To Liverpool *via* Suez Canal—1st class Rs. 500; 2nd class Rs. 350 } Exclusive of Wines.

To Suez—1st class Rs. 400; 2nd class Rs. 225...}

The s.s. NEERA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Coburn, is expected to leave on the 27th May.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 3rd May 1871.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 13th May, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. SUMATRA (2,201 tons, and 500 H.P.), Captain C. Fraser, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Road at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows:—

To BRINDISI	First Class	Rs. 600	Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON	"	" 650	" " 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. AUSTRALIA (3,684 tons, and 600 H.P.), Captain C. A. White, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 10th May, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 8th proximo.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

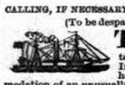
THE Steamer SUNDA (1,682 Tons, and 300 H.P.), will be despatched to Hongkong early in May, calling at Singapore.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

FOR TRIESTE AND VENICE, VIA SUEZ CANAL,

CALLING, IF NECESSARY, AT BRINDISI, TO LAND PASSENGERS.

(To be despatched hence at end of May.)



THE new Steam-ship STRATHCLYDE, 1,400 nett registered tons, expressly built for the East India and China Trade. This fine Steamer has extensive first-class Passenger accommodation of an unusually superior description.

RATES OF PASSAGE ARE—

1st Class to Suez £30
Ditto Brindisi £40
Ditto Trieste and Venice £45

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board.

Further particulars will be advertised hereafter.

Application to be made to W. NICOL & Co., Bombay, 6th April 1871. Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To be despatched hence about 22nd inst.)

MESSRS. THOMAS WILSON & SONS' new Steam Ship VIRAGO, 1,400 registered tons, Captain Brown.

Like their steamer ORLANDO, which left in February last with a full complement of Passengers, this is a very fast Vessel, with superior Cabin accommodation.

RATES OF PASSAGE ARE

1st class to Suez ..... £ 30
Do. Liverpool ..... " 50
2nd do. do. ..... " 30

exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which, however, can be procured on board.

Plans of the accommodation may be inspected, and further particulars learned on application to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 1st May 1871.

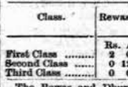
HARRISON LINE.

LIVERPOOL *via* SUEZ CANAL.

(To sail about 6th June.)

THE Magnificent Steam-ship CITY of BRUSSELS, (London and Brazil Royal Mail Company), 1,388 tons regis-ter, and 250-Horse Power, will sail about 6th proximo. Having been built for the Passenger Trade, she has a splendid Saloon and exceptionally good Cabin accommodation.—Apply to

Bombay, 4th May 1871. WALLACE & Co.



STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 9

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

FROM MALABAR COAST TO BORDEAUX.

THE first-class Ship EUROPE, 406 tons, Dunalles, Commander. For particulars regarding Freight apply to Messrs. Ed. BAUDRY and Co.

FROM MALABAR COAST TO HAVRE.

THE first-class Ship CLEMENTINE, 395 tons, Messac, Commander. For particulars regarding Freight apply to Messrs. Ed. BAUDRY and Co.

FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE.

(To be despatched hence about 25th proximo.)

MESSRS. THOMAS STEPHENS and SONS' Fine Iron Clipper Ship HYDRABAD, 1,349 registered tons, Charles Holmood, Jr., Commander, has extensive and very superior accommodation for First-class Passengers. For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th April 1871.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.

3, Marine Street.

AUCTION SALE of the Partner-ship, Property, and Good-will of Messrs. Richardson and Robson, Byculla Iron Works, Byculla, opposite the Jewish Synagogue.

By virtue of an order of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, TO-MORROW (Tuesday), the 9th day of May next, at 3 P.M., all the partnership, property, and good-will of the well-known business of Iron Founders, &c., for many years carried on by Messrs. Richardson and Robson, at the Byculla Iron Works, opposite to the Jewish Synagogue.

The property consists of—

1st—All the right, title, and interest of the said co-partnery of, in, and to a substantially built bungalow, built on the premises.

2nd—The lease of the premises, of which about 4 years are still unexpired, at a rent of Rs. 175 per month.

3rd—The good-will of the business as carried on upon the said premises.

And 4th.—The following plant, gear, and machinery and other property:—

MACHINE-ROOM.

1 Ten-horse vertical engine and boiler.
1 Eighteen-inch screw-cutting lathe, by Shanks, 23 feet bed, gap takes in 6 feet diameter.
1 Fourteen-inch screw-cutting and surfacing ditto, 20 feet bed.
1 Fourteen-inch ditto ditto, by Brookes, 12 feet bed.
1 Twelve-inch gap ditto, 12 feet bed.
1 Eleven-inch ditto, unfinished.
1 Planing machine, planes 12 feet by 3 feet by 3 feet.
2 Vertical drilling machines.
2 Fairs plate bending machines.
2 Punching machines.
2 Grind stones and troughs.
A quantity of boilersmiths' tools.

FITTING DEPARTMENT.

12 Vices.
A complete lot of fitters' tools, comprising hammers, chisels, files, &c.
A complete set of Whitworth's stocks and dies, from 2 inches downwards.
One set ditto, gas thread, from 1½ inch downwards.

SMITHY.

One steam hammer, Rigby's patent.
20 forges.
Tools, swages, Fullers' chisels, tongs, &c.

FOUNDRY.

Two cupolas, wrought iron.
Two drying stoves.
One pair 35 feet shear legs.
One 14 ton over-head crane.
One jib crane.
A complete set of ladles, flasks, &c.
A quantity of moulding sand.

PATTERN SHOP.

The finest collection of patterns in Bombay.
One wood-turning lathe, complete, and tools.

OFFICE FURNITURE.

Consisting of Office Tables and Desks, Cupboards, Milner's Fireproof Safes, Letter Copying Presses, &c.

STABLES.

A chestnut stud-bred Horse, and a self-driving Phaeton.

STORES AND STOCK.

Comprise—Chains, pumps, two vertical 5-horse boilers, with brass tubes, 2 steam pumps complete, 2 ditto incomplete, screw jacks, malleable-iron piping, from 3 inches downwards, punching bears, vulcanised indiarubber sheets, oil tank and stand, rivets, bolts, &c.; bar and plate iron, a variety of casting for railing, &c.; a fit-bed 8 ton jib crane, new Indian railway stage, 10 to 2-inch brass tubes, a lot of 3-inch iron tubes for boilers, a quantity of cast and blister iron.

The above is on view.

Bombay, 8th May, 1871. CRAWFORD & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, of a quantity of Grey, White, and Colored Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

10 Bales Grey Shirtings, 9 lb.
15 ditto Grey T Cloth, 7 lb.
10 ditto Grey Drill, 9 lb.
3 Cases Turkey Red Cambric.
5 ditto Fancy Prints
2 ditto Colored Handkerchiefs.

Hummum Street, 8th May 1871. MENESSE & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COOL SLEEP!

IN THE HOT WEATHER.

Real rest and refreshment obtained by covering the bed with a CHINA GRASS MAT,

Soft, Cool, and Clean (can be washed).

A supply, just received, on sale at—Cash Rs. 7-8; Credit Rs. 8-8.

BY

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

MONSOON STATIONERY,

FOR

POSTAL CORRESPONDENCE.

DE LA RUE & CO'S

EXTRA SUPERFINE WATER-LINED SATIN NOTE PAPER,

being unaffected by any degree of damp, is available throughout the wet season. Its agreeable surface, substance, and lightness (admitting its use for inland correspondence), render it the *ne plus ultra* of the Letter-writer's comforts.

1 Sheet and Envelope pass Inland.
½ ditto ditto Overland.

PAPERS, with the new square oblong ENVELOPES, 5 quire packet. Box of 100.

Cash. Rs. A.	Credit. Rs. A.		Cash. Rs. A.	Credit. Rs. A.
4 1 8		Amber, Blu or Cr m sq.	1 6	1 8
		ob.	1 2	1 4
		CREAM.		
2 0 2 4		with Broad Middle, or Narrow Border. sq.	2 0	2 4
		ob.	1 12	2 0
		VIOLET.		
2 4 2 8		with Extra Broad Border. sq.	2 4	2 8
		ob.	2 0	2 4

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S

ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA.

THIS invaluable preparation has been known to the public for some years; and, on the recommendation of the most eminent and leading Medical Practitioners in India, has been extensively recognised as the remedy for all

BILIOUS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS,

including all and every of those disorders depending on either "functional derangement of that organ or obstruction of the hepatic or biliary ducts," such as Indigestion, Jaundice, Heart-burn, Dyspepsia, Pain in the right side and shoulder, Blotches, habitual Costiveness, Offensive Breath, Depression of Spirits, Oppression after meals, Nervous and General Debility, Restlessness, Wasting, &c., &c., &c.

DR. E. J. Mouat, M.D., F.R.C.S., (formerly Professor of Medicine in, and First Physician of the hospital attached to the Medical College of, Calcutta) certifies:—"I have myself taken, and I have administered to other persons in chronic derangement of the Liver, the Essence of Chiretta prepared by Dr. E. J. Lazarus, of Benares, with marked benefit and success. It is equally useful as a Tonic and Alterative in the many secondary affections caused by hepatic disease, I am satisfied that it possesses great powers as an alterative and tonic; and that it is really a valuable and trustworthy remedy."

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S

ESSENCE OF NEEM,

FOR DISEASES AFFECTING THE SKIN,

such as Herpes, Scabies, Eczema, Scurvy, Rupia, Pustula, Eruptions, Acne, Ringworm, Lichen, Scaldhead, Scaly Eruptions, Lepra, Elephantiasis, Freckles, Blotches, Foul Ulcers, Cancers, Indolent Tumours, Cancerous Tumours, &c., &c., with the greatest success, and of late years it has been found to be a valuable

FEBRIFUGE AND ANTI-PERIODIC,

being a most powerful Tonic, Diaphoretic, Alterative, Depurant, Vermifuge, and Febrifuge; the class of diseases in which it is valuable are various, and amongst a few may be enumerated Swelled Neck, Scrofulous Tumours, Dropsical affections arising from certain diseases of the Kidneys, Gout, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Suppression, Irregularity, and other affections peculiar to Females, Nervous affections, Ague, Spleen, &c., &c.

A fresh consignment of these well-known Eastern Remedies has just been received direct from Dr. Lazarus, by his

SOLE AGENTS,

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FOR SALE, a HANSOM CAB and BAY ARAB HORSE. Price Rs. 650. Apply to "G. H." at this Office.

DAWSON'S MUSTER TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

Early applications are requested for. A fresh batch just received in excellent condition.

J. NEUBERG.

Meadow Street.

NOTICE.—TENDERS will be received at the Commissariat Office, Bombay, up to 12 o'clock (noon), on WEDNESDAY the 17th instant, for the temporary performance of the Hammalla's Contract.

All particulars may be learnt at this office.

M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Major,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

Bombay, Commissariat Office, 6th May 1871.

NOTICES.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 725.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality. Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.

The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,

WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,

HAS received the following for Sale:—GOLD WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, manufactured expressly for hot climates, and guaranteed to purchasers for the term of one to three years.

SILVER WATCHES of great variety, from Rs. 20 to 100, with same guarantee.

JEWELLERY—A very large selection, including Half sets, Bracelets, Brooches, Necklaces, Earrings, Lockets, Charms, Finger-Rings, Scarf-Rings, Studs, Watch-Chains, &c., all guaranteed to be of 14, 15, and 18 Carat Gold.

CLOCKS for Schools, Offices, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES, from Rs. 5 to 200.

REPAIRS in Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, &c., undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,

HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

TRICHINOPOLY AND PONDICHERRY CHEROOTS,

made expressly to order of Mr. J. NEUBERG; the best Tobacco being selected, and the Cheroots manufactured, under the immediate supervision of his Agents.

TRICHINOPOLY.

THOMPSON'S MUSTER No. 1.
DAWSON'S do. Prime.
NOTLEY'S do. do.

A fresh Batch just received.

PONDICHERRY.

"INDIANA" CIGARS, in Boxes of 250.
"LONG COMMON" in do. of 250.

COCONADA CHEROOTS.

BURMAH SHAPED, in Boxes of 100 each.
BABINGTON'S in do. of 100 each.

THOS. BEAR'S TOBACCO, in ¼ lb. Tins.

GOLD LEAF HONEY DEW CAVENDISH.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES and CIGAR-HOLDERS.

OVERLAND PROVISIONS and OILMANSTORES.

CLARET, in Quarts and Pints.
BURGUNDIES, in Quarts and Pints.
STILL ROCK, in do.
GERMAN WINES.
CHAMPAGNE.
CYDER! CYDER!!
LIME JUICE CHAMPAGNE.
COGNAC VIEUX.
KIRSCHWASSER or CHERRY BRANDY.

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ESTABLISHED 1799.

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ATKINSONS' CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.
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N.B.—All Perfumes manufactured "in Bond," and ship duty free at great reduction.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

Caution.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods can be had of all respectable dealers throughout India and China.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND CO.,

WINE MERCHANTS & REGIMENTAL AGENTS,

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,

BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

N.B.—In all instances we guarantee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

CHAMPAGNES (Dry), Rs. 32, 36, 44, and 50 per dozen, single Magnums and double Magnums and Half Pints.
SPARKLING MOSELLE, Rs. * 32, 34, and * 39 per dozen.
SPARKLING HOCKS, Rs. 32 and 40 per dozen.
SPARKLING BURGUNDY, Red and White, Rs. 36 per dozen.
STILL HOCKS, Rs. * 15, 18, 20, 21, 22, 24, 34 and 36 per dozen.
STILL MOSELLE, Rs. 20, 22, and 27 per dozen.
STEIN WEIN, in original flagons, Rs. 24 per dozen.
CLARETS, light Breakfast Wines, Rs. 12 and 13 per dozen.
CLARETS, Dinner Wines, Rs. 15, 18, and 20 per dozen.
CLARETS, after Dinner, full-bodied, Rs. 20, 25, and 28 per doz.
SHERRIES, Rs. 18, 22, 30, 32, 35, and 36 per dozen.
AMONTILLADO, Rs. 36 per dozen.
MANZANILLA (very dry), Rs. 32 per dozen.
NUMS, Rs. 16, 18, and 20 per dozen.
PORTS, Rs. 16, 21, and 27.
CHABLIS, Rs. 16 per dozen.
SAUTERNES, Rs. 18 and 24 per dozen.
BUCELLAS, Rs. 18 and 22 per dozen.
TENT WINE, Rs. 32 (for Communion.)
BRANDIES, Rs. 24, 29, and 36 per dozen.
SUNDRY SPIRITS—OLD TOM, UNSWEETENED GIN, HOLLANDS, WHISKEY (SCOTCH and IRISH), JAMAICA RUM, &c.
LIQUEURS—CURACOA, MARASCHINO, NOYEAU, Cherry Brandy, Ginger Wine, Orange and Angostura Bitters, &c.
BEER—Stone's Bottling, Quarts and Pints.
Do. Our Extra Gravity, Quarts, Pints, and Imperial Pints.
Do. In Hhds., containing 54 Gallons.

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected.

CREDIT RATES AND DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION

PAYNE AND COMPANY,

CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

Carbonell's SHERRY, at	... ...	Rs. 30 per dozen.
M. P. Guimaraens' SHERRY	... ...	20 "
Do. Old Pale Dry	... ...	28 "
CLARET	... ...	14 "
Do. Superior	... ...	20 "
J. Sandbach & Son's SHERRY	... ...	24 "
Wauchope Moodie and Hope's SHERRY	... ...	24 "

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES:—

F. GIESLER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.

Quarts in cases of 1 dozen ..... Rs. 40 each.
Pints " 2 " " 43 "

BLOCK, GREY & BLOCK'S CLARET.

Larose in cases of 1 dozen ..... Rs. 37 each.
St. Julien in cases of 1 dozen ..... Rs. 28 "
1st December 1870. W. NICOL & Co.

NOTICES.

LINDLEY AND WARREN,

PHOTOGRAPHERS AND MINIATURE PAINTERS,

No. 11 FORBES STREET AND APOLLO STREET.

CARTES—Rs. 12 PER DOZEN.

IMPORTANT.

TO BE SOLD,

THE MAGNIFICENT STOCK of Messrs. BADHAM and Co., at a great reduction, and 10 per cent. discount for Cash. This is an opportunity that seldom or never offers itself in India for purchasing

FIRST CLASS GOODS AT LESS THAN LONDON PRICES.

NOTICE TO OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding home will ensure a saving of 25 per cent. by purchasing their requirements from BADHAM & Co.

Special Goods for the journey and home wear for immediate use.

Overland Trunks from Rs. 22 to Rs. 28.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Mr. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Bombay Presidency, that the above Hotel, which is so well known for its excellent accommodation, is OPEN for the RECEPTION of VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, which are very commodious for Ladies and Gentlemen. Superior Articles always supplied at moderate rates, and great care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors. He has some Houses to Let, and undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel in former seasons, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on Matheran Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very extensive and pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality. Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

BYCULLA (LATE BOMBAY) HOTEL,

(BY JEEVUNJEE AND Co.,)

JUNCTION OF BELLASIS AND CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

BYCULLA HOTEL, which is within a few minutes' walk of the Byculla and Grant Road Railway Stations, is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. Having been built expressly for such an Establishment, the building possesses advantages over Bungalow Hotels, special care having been taken in the arrangements of the Rooms, which are large and lofty, to secure the best ventilation, and thus to keep the whole Hotel cool. The furnishings and fittings have been selected with a special view to affording the greatest comfort to Residents and Visitors, and ample accommodation has been provided for Families. The Table is supplied in a manner unsurpassed in Bombay, and care is taken that the Wines and other Liquors are of the first quality.

Adjoining the large Dining Saloon are a Library and two fine Billiard Tables.

Hot and Cold Baths always ready.

JEEVUNJEE & Co.

THOMSON AND COMPANY.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

Opposite the Secretariate,

22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT. MAZAGON.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.

Messrs. Thomson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.
Nail Brushes.
Tooth Brushes
Combs.
Corn Plasters.
Perfumery.
Sponges.
Sponge Bags.
Flesh Gloves.
Chest Expanders.
Eau de Cologne.
Violet Powder.
Feeding Bottles.
Court Plaster.
Filters.

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CH

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

ENQUIRIES for some Press and Spinning shares continue. Land shares closed weak.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value panels.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs. p. a.			
100,000	100	all	6 p.ct.	Agra Bank	100
22,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400 nl.
10,000	500	all	9 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	976
10,000	500	100	do.	Ditto 2nd Rs. issue	176
5,350	1,000	all	7 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,380
80,000	250	all	2 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	250par
17,000	275	all	10 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	360 nl.
40,000	200	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	150
37,500	250	125	nil	National Bank of India	102
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 70	Colaba Land Co.	1,680
8,000	150	all		Free Land & Pier Co. Ld	158
8,000	750	2,000	Nil	Mazagon Land	970
8,000	1,000	1,456	Nil	Fort Canning	365

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,250	225p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,125 x d
200	2,000	1,450	75do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	1,170
150	3,750	650	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	470
150	12,000	11,000	800do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,350
800	2,000	11	265do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,325
100	500	all	90do.	Do.	580
336	1,800	all	Nil.	Colaba Press Co.	5,600
250	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co.	2,500
150	1,000	all	300	Fort Press Co.	10,500 x d
306	2,000	1,900	...	Framji Cowasji Press	1,065
200	1,000	6,000	Nil.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,500
320	5,000	1,467	75p.c.	Imperial Press Co.	1,175
300	5,000	2,000	40 p.c.	Kurrachee Press Co.	1,290
2,000	400	350	35 p.c.	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	495
150	2,000	all	90do.	Prince of Wales Press	2,350
225	2,000	1,600	Nil.	Victoria Press, Madras	925
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Vinnuvelly Press Co.	1,000
404	1,000	...	...	Carwar Company	775

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	215.3.1	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	245
...	£20	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	126
...	£20	43.10.3	do.	Do.	...
...	£10	1,000	do.	B.B. & C. I. Railway Co	1,100
...	£11	19.15.1	do.	Do. New Shares	209

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	1,615
300	2,500	all	400*	Alliance Spinning	2,675
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	3,900
930	1,000	all	45*	Bombay United	970
1600	150	150	...	Broach Mills	280
700	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	2,850
750	2,000	all	75 p.c.	Great Eastern	2,075
2,500	1,000	all	140 p.c.	Manockji Petit's	1,055
900	2,500	all	80 p.c.	Oriental	2,950
600	2,500	2,400	...	Royal	2,325

*Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

...	2,500	1,500	75 p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	775
1,000	50	all	5 p.c.	Mechanics B'd'gs Co.	34
500	2,000	300	21 p.c.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	170
2,000	500	all	25 p.c.	Prancier & Co.	415
3,000	250	all	5 p.c.	Vizgas Patent Slip Co.	100

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
London	At sight	1s. 10¾d.
London Banks	6 months' sight.	1s. 11 1/16d.
Do. Credits	6 do.	1s. 11⅛d.
Do Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11⅛d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 7/16.
Do.	30 days' sight	99¾
Do.	60 Days' sight	99¾
Madras	At sight	Par
Do.	30 days' sight	99¾
China	60 Do. do.	228

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-8
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-1
Carolas	,, 290
Mexican Dollars	,, 220
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 203
Bar Silver	,, 106-1
Gold Leaf	,, 15-1
Bar Gold 10oz. English	,, 16
Australian Gold	,, 196

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	111
Five per cent	106¼ to 107
Four per cents.	99¾
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	107
Five per cent Debenture Loan 1866-67	103
15 years' Debenture Loans	103½
10 years' do. do.	103
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	115
Do. Do. Market Rate	115

CALCUTTA.—3RD MAY, 1871.

Government Securities :—Purchases of 4 per cents. were made, at Rs. 98-12, or 1-4 discount, and small sums of Rs. 10,000 and under, at Rs. 98-14, or 1-2 discount ; late in the day a transaction of 5 lakhs was announced, at Rs 98-12, or 1-4 discount, clear of brokerage. Several time-bargain contracts took place, at Rs. 98-6 to 98-8 for deliveries in one month to 20 days.

Time-bargains for about 1½ lakhs of 5 per cents. of 1856-57 were made, at Rs. 106-8 for deliveries in one month.

—In shares, the following transactions were reported :—

Agra Bank shares, at Rs. 98, exclusive of the dividend.

Upwards of £2,000 of East Indian Railway Stock, at Rs. 249½ per £20.

—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 6.

Moriarty, Capt'ain, Bengal Staff Corps, on private affairs, from Aurungabad.

Trotter, Surgeon Major, Medical Department, on leave, from Mahbenoor.

Breton, Lieutenant, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, from N. W. P.

Morse, Lieutenant, 1st B. L. Infantry, on sick leave, from Hydrabad.

Martin, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 6.

Stewart, Surgeon Major, 15th Hussars, on leave, to Mhow.

Sampson, Riding Master, Royal Horse Artillery, on sick leave, to England.

Luxmore, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, on sick leave, to England.

Moriarty, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, to Europe.

Francis, Lieutenant Colonel, Bombay Infantry, on furlough, to England.

Fisher, Colonel, Royal Artillery, on duty, to England.

MAY 7.

Martin, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Dera Ismail Khan.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Camp, 24th April 1871.

Captain E. R. Ives, General List, Infantry, lately returned from furlough to Europe, is attached to the 9th Native Infantry, for duty, at his own request.

Major C. M. Longmore, Staff Corps, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer 26th Native Infantry, is permitted to visit Simla, on the leave granted to him in G. O. C. C. of 2nd March 1871, in addition to the places therein mentioned.

The services of Second Captain S. Cargill, No. 5 Battery 22nd Brigade Royal Artillery, having been retained in the Ordnance Department, under instructions from Government, the leave granted to that officer in G. O. C. C. dated the 3rd April 1871, is according cancelled.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the G. O C. C. dated the 9th December 1870, sanctioning provisionally an exchange of battalions between Lieutenants W. L. E. Money-Kyrle and A. C. Dunn, 21st Foot, is cancelled.

The following order is confirmed as a very special and temporary measure :—

Rawalpindee Brigade Order, dated the 12th March, directing all reports of the station to be made to Colonel J. Barrett, B ngal Infantry, during the absence of Brigadier General A. H. L. Wyatt, on inspection duty.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Horse Artillery.—Lieutenant and Local Captain H. M. Robertson, A Battery, F Brigade, to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving Umballa, to appear before a medical board.

[This cancels the leave granted by G. O. C. C. of the 3rd April, p. 168.]

Royal Artillery.—Lieutenant Colonel G. R. Brown, 25th Brigade, to Murree and Cashmere, from the 15th June to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Lieutenant Colonel H. Bent, 8th Brigade, to Murree and Cashmere, from the 27th March to the 15th October, on medical certificate.

2nd Captain C. H. Pickering, G Battery, 8th Brigade, to Bombay, from the 28th March to the 27th April, to appear before a medical board.

Lieutenant C. H. H. Mayne, G Battery, 16th Brigade, to Nynee Tal, from the 23rd March to the 20th July, on medical certificate.

Lieutenant D. M. D. Waterfield, B Battery, 8th Brigade, from the 31st July to the 3rd August 1870, in extension, on medical certificate, to enable him to rejoin.

Quartermaster J. R. Thomson, 8th Brigade, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Assistant Surgeon W. Millar, No. 4 Battery, 22nd Brigade, to Bombay, from the 7th April to the 6th May, to appear before a medical board.

14th Foot.—Captain the Hon. J. D. Drummond, Brigade Major Sealkote, to Simla, from date of availing himself of it to the 15th October, on private affairs.

33rd Foot.—Brevet Colonel A. B. Hankey, to England, for six months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

35th Foot.—Ensign E. Burrell, at present studying at Roorkee College, to Calcutta, from the 1st May to the 15th October, to study the native languages.

106th Foot.—Lieutenant C. Dempster, to Calcutta, from the 15th May to the 15th October, to study the native languages.

Staff Corps.—Captain G. C. Ross, 3rd Squadron Officer 16th Bengal Cavalry, to Murree and Cashmere, from the 1st July to the 15th October, on private affairs, under the rules of 1868.

Captain J. W. Taylor, attached to the 35th Native Infantry, to Bombay, from the 14th April to the 14th May, to appear before a medical board, under the rules of 1868.

British Medical Staff.—Staff Assistant Surgeon G. Shaw, attached to B Battery, A Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, to Nusseerabad and the adjacent hills, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on medical certificate.

Head Quarters, Camp, 26th April 1871.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to appoint Surgeon J. Browne to be Garrison Surgeon at Agra. Dated 18th April 1871.

Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officers having on their recent promotion or appointment been posted to the Battalions of their Regiments specified :—

1st Foot.—Major E. A. Stuart, 2nd Battalion.

1st Foot.—Captain L. F. Scott, 2nd Battalion.

1st Foot.—Lieutenant G. F. Hare, 2nd Battalion.

1st Foot.—Ensign R. F. K. Money, 2nd Battalion.

5th Foot.—Lieutenant J. S. Cramsie, 1st Battalion.

5th Foot.—Ensign C. L. S. Auber, 2nd Battalion.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

4th Hussars.—Lieutenant H. A. Cherry, to the hills north of Deyrah, from the 12th April to the 12th October, on private affairs.

[This cancels the leave granted in G. O. C. C. of the 1st April, p. 160.]

19th Hussars.—Lieutenant L. A. C. Cook, 2nd Squadron Subaltern 19th Bengal Cavalry, to Cashmere, on medical certificate, from the 15th April to the 15th October.

Royal Artillery.—Captain and Local Major F. Cobbe, 23rd Brigade, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

2nd Captain J. E. Gubbins, 5th Brigade, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

1st Foot, 2nd Battalion.—Lieutenant E. A. Morant, to Nynee Tal, from the 1st May to the 31st July, on private affairs.

3rd Foot, 1st Battalion.—Captain W. F. Kerr, from the 14th September to the 21st November, in extension to enable him to join his regiment.

5th Foot, 1st Battalion.—Ensign H. R. Gall, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

19th Foot, 1st Battalion.—Ensign H. M. Stapleton, to Calcutta, from the 1st May to the 15th October, to study the native languages.

19th Foot, 2nd Battalion.—Quartermaster C. M'Lagan, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

[This cancels the leave granted in G. O. C. C. of the 3rd April, p. 164.]

21st Foot, 1st Battalion.—Lieutenant C. R. Walker, to England, overland, to appear before a medical board.

49th Foot.—Lieutenant D. T. Chisholm, to England, via the Cape, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

108th Foot.—Lieutenant Colonel H. E. T. Williams, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Staff Corps.—Lieutenant Colonel C. F. G. Lamb, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer 37th Native Infantry, to Nynee Tal, from the 15th April to the 31st October, on medical certificate.

Major W. Macdonald, Wing Officer 12th Native Infantry, to Cashmere, on medical certificate, from the 15th April to the 15th October.

Late 67th Native Infantry.—Captain B. E. Reade, attached to the 2nd Native Infantry, to Calcutta, from the 15th April to the 15th October, to study the native languages.

General List, Infantry.—Captain D. M. Strong, 1st Squadron Subaltern, 10th Bengal Cavalry, to Murree, from date he avails himself of leave to the 15th October, on private affairs, under the rules of 1868.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, May 3.)

Mr. David Miller Barbour to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Patna, in the Second Grade, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. Albert Champion Margles, or until further orders.

Mr. John Barlow, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Sarun, is vested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class.

Mr. Henry Granville Sharp, Assistant Magistrate and Deputy Collector, to have charge of the Sub-division of Durbhungah, in Tirhoot.

Mr. John White, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, to have charge of the Sub-division of Sewan, in Sarun.

Captain Arthur Noel Phillips to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Nowgong, in the Fourth Grade, during the absence, on furlough, of Major Joseph Ford Sherer, or until further orders, with effect from the 15th March last.

Mr. Hamilton Wiskup Gordon, Assistant Magistrate of Barh, for seven days, to enable him to present himself for examination in Persian by the high proficiency test at the examinations which will be held in Calcutta in July next.

Mr. Robert Douglas Hume, M.A., Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Tipperah, is allowed one month's subsidiary leave from the date on which he may be relieved, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on furlough.

Captain Henry John Peet, Officiating Deputy Commissioner of the Garo Hills, is allowed thirty days' subsidiary leave, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on furlough on medical certificate, with effect from the date on which he has taken it.

Mr. Edward Hardcastle Ruddock, B.A., Assistant Magistrate of Durbhungah, for three months.

Mr. Frederick Grant, Extra Assistant Commissioner of Fallacotta, is permitted to avail himself of his preparatory leave from the 15th June next, ins ead of from the 1st [illegible]

Mr William Law Hodges Forbes, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Midnapore, on [illegible] Jaraebaugh.

Mr. A. Lyons, Officiating Medical Officer of Balasore, is confirmed in that appointment.

Captain Arthur Noel Phillips, who has been under separate orders of this date, appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Nowgong, to be also Subordinate Judge of that District.

Dr Benjamin Simpson, Civil Surgeon of Patna, on special duty, for three months.

Surgeon Major James Peter Brougham, Surgeon to the General Hospital, is allowed six months' leave on private affairs in India, from the 1st ultimo.

The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to accept the resignation tendered by Mr. A. B. F. Thompson of his appointment as a Municipal Commissioner for the town of Howrah.

The services of Surgeon Joseph Ewart, M.D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the Calcutta Medical College, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Home Department.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—6TH MAY.

London	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d.	p. ton.
	Cases	£3 0s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£2 10s. 0d.	,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 12s. 6d. to £2 16s. 3d.	,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 12s. 6d. to £2 13s. 9d.	,,
	Myrabolns & Colr bds	£1 5s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£1 15s. 0d.	,,
Havre	Cotton	£3 5s. 0d.	
	Coffee		
Overland	Steamers	£4 10s. 0d. to £5 0s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 10s. 0d. to £3 12s. 6d.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 per bale.	
	Opium	Rs. 250 to 30 per chest	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 6 per bale	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 2 0 0 to 3 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 16 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From
6	Penang (s)	Smart	Bussorah, April 20.
	Braunstone	Hughes	Liverpool, Dec. 23.
	Kusrovie	Machon	Singapore, March 21.

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Antrim	O'Neill	Liverpool.
	Varuna	Clare	London via Havre.
	Pylon (s)	Baker	Coast and Goa
	Columbian (s)	Stewart	Aden, &c.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

May			
4	Robert Mackenzie	Morris	Liverpool, Jan. 10.
	Nagpore		Liverpool, Jan. 18.
	Nile (s)	Jones	London, March 11.

DAILY IMPORTS.—6TH MAY.

FROM LONDON.

Prince Oscar, 150 casks pale ale, E Rustomjee Mody ; 2 bales blankets, 2 cases haberdashery, and 2 cases confectionery, the L A & A Co. ; 5 cases biscuits, 1 cases French butter, 25 cases salt, 6 cases currants, 5 casks blacking, 1 case cocoa, 8 cases cheese, and 99 cases oilmanstores, R Angus & Co.

Lord Canning, 256 casks beer, Pestonjee and Cursetjee.

Canning, 20 cases claret, Payne & Co.

Lorne (s), 1 cask and 2 cases hardware, T Alibhoy.

William Fairburn, 2 casks hardware and 28 casks bright iron wire, N Chandabhoy.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Berlin, 5 cases nitric acid, N Pallunjee Bottlewalla.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Camanore, 150 cases brandy, H. Bomanjee, Touche & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—6TH MAY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Gatineau, 200 bales cotton, M Hurruckchund ; 136 bales cotton, N Bhimjee ; 30 bales wool, B Girdhur ; 120 bales cotton, A Ruttonchund.

Americana, 200 bales cotton, V Pranjeevandass ; 450 bales cotton, L Vurrie ; 52 bales cotton, N Megjee.

Hannah Law, 200 bales cotton, B Chaturbhooj ; 200 bales cotton, K Pitamber & Co ; 200 bales cotton, M Soorjee.

Western Belle, 36 bales cotton, G Premjee ; 200 bales hemp, L Premjee ; 50 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

St. Filans, 500 bales cotton, Leggatt & Co.

Macedon, 200 bales cotton, M Esmail ; 75 bales cotton, K Pitamber & Co.

Seaforth, 500 bales cotton, A Blaschreck & Co.

Ashgrove, 1,500 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

Lorne (s), 99 cases dry ginger, S Mooljee.

Trent (s), 100 bales cotton, J Peerbhoy ; 45 bales cotton, V Vurdya ; 103 bales cotton, D G Hoosen.

Verago (s), 60 bales wool, G Fazul & Co ; 75 bales cotton, N Bhimjee ; 50 bales wool, R Vussonjee ; 600 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

Baron Macaulay, 50 bales cotton, J Sollayniahomed ; 52 bales cotton, R Waltjee ; 75 bales cotton, S Heemutram.

Helen Scott, 60 bales cotton, H Sobhagchund.

Kirkwood, 259 bales cotton, D Rayaram.

FOR LONDON.

The Tweed, 50 bales wool, N Khuttow ; 27 cases mother-o'-pearl shells, M Ganjee.

FOR VENICE.

Sumatra (s), 100 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co ; 20 bales cotton G Sigg & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Sumatra (s), 100 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

France, 1,050 bales cotton, Flangus, Vincy & Co.

Sumatra (s), 400 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co ; 100 bales cotton, K Pitamber & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Sunda (s), 50 bundles fishmaws, P Damjee.

Australia (s), 194 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 1 bale cotton, D Veerjee ; 4 bales cotton, S Shapoorjee ; 37 bales cotton, John Scott & Co ; 147 bales cotton, R Khimjee & Co ; 25 bales cotton, S Motecchil ; 51 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott & Co ; 102 bales cotton, H E Ellies ; 64 bales cotton, S Motecchil ; 5 bales cotton, T Nurseedass ; 3 bales cotton, F Amrjee ; 9 chests M opium, C Bomanjee ; 124 bales cotton, David Sassoon & Co ; 5 chests M opium, N Kessowjee & Co ; 50 bales cotton, H E Habbib.

New Margaret, 124 bales cotton, J Peerbhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Australia (s), 10 chests M opium, R Dhunjeeshaw & Co ; 16 chests M opium, H Nursingdass ; 26 chests M opium, C Bomanjee ; 8 chests M opium, L Bhicunchund ; 5 chests M opium, B Jadchund ; 14 chests M opium, David Sassoon & Co.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	May 13	2 P.M.	3 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 8	11 A.M.	
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 15	11 A.M.	
China	,, 10	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Australia	,, 10	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c	,, 20	2 P.M.	3 P.M.

THE GREAT KHANDEISH CASE.

JUDGMENT OF THE HIGH COURT,

DELIVERED BY

THE HON. SIR M. R. WESTROPP,

ON THE 12TH APRIL 1871.

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FINANCIAL STATEMENT,

FOR 1871-2.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

HOGG—May 3rd, at Kurrachee, Sind, the wife of Captain A. Hogg, 2nd Belooch Regiment, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BIRCH—April 30th, at Burwan, the wife of Ernest George Birch, Esq., B. C. S., of a son.

BRADSHAW—April 27th, at Simla, the wife of Assistant Surgeon A. F. Bradshaw, R. H. A., Surgeon to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, of a son.

KENNY—April 29th, at Pondicherry, the wife of A. F. Kenny, Esq., of a daughter.

M'CONAGHEY—April 27th, at Nynee Tal, the wife of M. A. McConaghey, C. S., of a son.

MACKENZIE—May 2nd, at Meerut, the wife of Colonel J. R. Mackenzie, H. M.'s 105th Regiment, L. I., of a son.

PEREIRA—May 3rd, at Calcutta, the wife of Antony Pereira, Esq., of the Home Office, of a daughter.

STORY—April 13th, at Fyzabad, the wife of Captain Philip Story, 26th Regiment, Cameronians, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

KING—NOEL-FEARN—May 2nd, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev. —— Dyer, William Henry King, C. S., to Helen Cornelia, second daughter of the Rev. Professor H. Noel-Fearn, M.A., F.R.S., F.S.A.

DEATHS.

BUIKE—May 3rd, at Serampore, of acute bronchitis, Alexander Henry Buike, Commander, steamer Rattler, aged 29 years 9 months and 28 days.

HAMPTON—May 4th, at Allahabad, Mr. A. Hampton, Manager, Kellner and Co.'s Railway Refreshment Rooms.

MACNAGHTEN—May 1st, the wife of Elliot Macnaghten, Esq., of the Indian Council.

STORY—April 20th, at Fyzabad, Edmund Henry, infant son of Captain Philip Story, 26th Regiment, Cameronians.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, M[illegible] sent to this [illegible] should be made payable to the "Pro[illegible] *Bombay Gazette*."

[illegible] respecting Advertisements should be addressed "Advertisement Department."

[illegible]ce, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, MAY 8, 1871.

MR. DISRAELI has tried another fall with the Premier, and has failed. This time his ally was Mr. McCullagh Torrens, who seems to have an affection for that part, and readily keeps up a communication between the gentlemen below the gangway on the Ministerial side with whom he sits, and the front Opposition bench ; and even aided by the Torrens contingent which played so important part in 1866 and 1867, the Opposition leader was left in a minority. It is also remarkable that his minority was less by two than that of last week, when Mr. W. H. Smith was put in the van of the battle ; hence we may infer that a number of Conservatives unwilling to play over again the game of 1866, stayed away, for a certain number of discontented Liberals must have passed out of the Torrens cave to join the Conservative main body ; yet, as we have seen, the total was 248, instead of 250, the Conservative strength in the House. Attacks of this kind, from the flank and rear, are inevitable since, as Mr. Henry Drummond once coarsely but forcibly said, there are always more little pigs than teats, and the excluded are sure to squeal and fight. A number of gentleman think they are as good as ministers, and consequently they unite on every *safe* occasion with the Conservatives, in order to arouse a belief that they are dangerous as long as they are "left out in the cold."

WHEN Lord Mayo started the pretty little fallacy that English finance is just as fallible as Indian finance, and implied thereby that Sir Richard Temple and Mr. Gladstone row in the same boat—perhaps he would admit with very different sculls—we doubt whether he intended his remarks to be taken seriously. He made a point, just as he would have done in the House of Commons where his own side would have cheered the comparison and thought no more about it. Probably Lord Mayo has thought no more about a proposition which does not bear a moment's examination, and could only have been made with the amiable motive of soothing the vanity of his Finance Minister, and of applying balm to the wounds received by that great man under the hands of "cowardly" assailants. But although Lord Mayo was only working on the principle of *au jour la journée*, he has himself admirers and defenders, and one of these has taken the passing remark in debate *au sérieux* and has produced tables of figures to show that Financial Members are as good as Chancellors of the Exchequer "and better too." The *Pioneer*, which delights in following Lord Mayo's lead, even to the length of apologizing for its own pet aversion, Sir Richard, reprints the table, and gravely informs us that, whether English or Indian, "the head of the Financial Department is a man who hasn't an idea what the income of the Empire or what its expenditure will be," and that as a rule "Financial Members make better shots than English Chancellors of the Exchequer." We might regard this as irony on the part of our airy contemporary, but its contempt for all financiers compels us to consider it serious. Elsewhere we also reprint these "tabular demonstrations," and the reader will see at once the trap into which he is expected to fall.

The intelligent reader will not look to mere totals, in judging, so far as these tables help him, in what respect English differs from Indian Finance. He certainly will not accept an average of difference—a purely arbitrary thing—and infer, because the Indian average is made less, that therefore the Indian "blunders" have been less. The differences observable in the tables represent the difference of conditions, but closely scanned they show that whereas the English conformed, the Indians did not conform to the conditions. Moreover, it is well known, and must have been known to Lord Mayo, that Mr. Gladstone deliberately underestimated his revenue and over estimated his expenditure for the express purpose of securing a surplus which must be applied to the extinction of debt. The years 1860-61 and 1861-62 were years disturbed by the opening of the War of Secession, the incidents of which led to greater outlay, covered no doubt by supplementary estimates, and not revealed at a later day in the shape of deficit. For five years Mr. Gladstone secured a surplus—and secured it by sound finance—his revenue was greater, his expenditure less, in short, he was on the safe side, and he paid off debt. But when Mr. Disraeli and Mr. Ward Hunt arrive on the scene, then we begin to see the characteristics of Indian finance appear in English accounts. Although they started with one of Mr. Gladstone's budgets, which brought the usual fruit, the next year their income was less than the estimate, the expenditure also a trifle less than the estimate. But the year 1868-69 offers the most striking figures. The budget was made by Mr. Ward Hunt. The revenue fell short of the estimate by nearly three-quarters of a million ; Mr. Gladstone came into office late in the year, but he actually managed to reduce the expenditure by nearly three millions, and thus to save the position. In order to see the radical difference between English and Indian finance during the last ten years, look at the columns headed expenditure. What do we find ? In England, only twice in ten years, has the expenditure exceeded the estimate ; in India, only *once* in ten years has the expenditure been less than the estimate. In those columns lies the essential difference between the two systems, and what is meant by saying that no reliance can be placed upon the statements of Sir Richard Temple is that no one can feel sure that the net result will not be deficit. In the English accounts you establish difference—difference due often to deliberate purpose ; in the Indian accounts you establish deficit—deficit due as much to an imperfect grasp of the conditions of the problem, as to an absence of control over the spending agencies of the spending department. The case against the improvidence of the Indian Government—the Financial Member is only another name for the Indian Government—is made all the stronger by the fact that they have had to manipulate a revenue which in ten years sprang up from £43,829,472 to £50,706,604 ; and that they kept their expenditure continually ahead of their revenue. In England, although the revenue appears to have increased from £70,283,674 to £75,434,522, the expenditure has fallen from £72,792,059 to £68,864,752. If the Indian Finance Department could show similar results, if it could triumphantly point to an increased revenue and a decreased expenditure, in other words, to the best elements of security in any, but especially in Indian finance, neither Lord Mayo nor Sir Richard Temple would have to read criticisms which they style cowardly ; for it is no difference we denounce, it is deficit. Again England husbands her resources, keeps well within the limits of what she can do ; whereas India over-draws her account as well as raises all she dares to raise, so that, as we have often pointed out, there is no margin for the unforeseen, no reserved force to meet emergency. If either Lord Mayo or Sir Richard Temple can extract comfort out of the tables supplied to the *Pioneer*, the case is far worse than the least sanguine observer could have supposed ; and if Indian finances are to be managed in the spirit of Lord Mayo's remarks in Council, which these "tabular demonstrations" are framed and published to illustrate, the public may reasonably suspect, not only that the incident of October, 1869, may be repeated, but that further heavy drains will be made upon the pockets of the Europeans in order to repair the blunders of an over-confident and extravagant Government.

THE public will see that the telegraph has confirmed the announcement we made last Tuesday, and that the Hon. Mr. Melvill has been formally gazetted a Judge of the High Court. If the Government of India would only confirm another appointment it would do much towards securing the administration of justice as well as law in this Presidency.

THE Wahabee prisoners were arraigned before the Sessions Judge of Patna, Mr. H. T. Prinsep, on Monday, the 1st May, and the case was postponed to Friday next.

WE regret to learn that Lieutenant and Adjutant J. Thomson, of H. M.'s 72nd Highlanders, was thrown from his horse on parade, at Umballa, on the morning of the 3rd, and died almost instantaneously.

RUMOUR says that Simla will this year be honoured by their Highnesses the Maharajahs of Joypore, Puttiala, and Vizianagram—each of whom, it is further said, "contemplates giving a grand ball to the station."

LADY MAYO was expected at Simla on Wednesday ; the Viceroy was expected to arrive on Saturday. His Excellency travelled across the hill from Chukrata, and would enter Simla through the Mahasoo Road tunnel.

THE Nawab of Rampore had the honour of paying for the entertainment of His Excellency the Viceroy during the greater part of the journey through the Bareilly division. He did it, the "Pioneer" is told, like a prince.

IT is said that Colonel Ramsey, C.B., the Commissioner of Kumaon, has been granted a five years' extension of tenure of his present appointment. The salary of the office is at the same time to be increased by Rs. 500 per mensem.

ANOTHER young Bengalee has passed the Civil Service examination. His name is Babu Krishna Govinda Gupta. He stood seventh in the list. Baboo Krishna Govinda was student of the Dacca College, and is a member of the Brahmo Somaj.

IT is reported that orders have been issued by the Madras Government to arm eight regiments of native infantry in that presidency with Enfield Rifles. The 1st, 3rd, 6th, 10th, 17th, 27th, 29th, and 39th Regiments have been selected.

THERE has been monsoonish weather at the Neilgherries. It continued up to the 2nd inst., the date of our information. It had done the station of Ooty an immense deal of good, and restored the springs that had been ceasing to flow.

THE "Neilgherry Excelsior" has been told that the holy sacrament was administered in a very unusual way in one of the Ooty churches lately. It is said that the sacred elements were first given to the gentlemen, and then to the ladies.

A CORRESPONDENT of a contemporary recommends the following as a cure for scorpion stings :—Cut an onion in half and rub it on the wound, and all pain will be removed in less than half an hour. He says he cured eight cases last rains in this manner.

TWO Europeans who have become Mahomedans arrived recently at Candahar and have been sent on to Cabul, where it is supposed the Ameer will give them service. They profess to have had much experience in drilling troops, casting guns, and other service of a like character.

"THE Godavery is an expensive river. A sum of nine and a-half lakhs has already," says the "Pioneer," "been sanctioned for the improvement and irrigation of the eastern section of the delta of the Godavery, and now the Government of India has been requested to sanction an estimate of thirteen lakhs for the improvement and irrigation of the western section. Why it would not cost much more than thirty lakhs to *make* a better river !"

...curring the life-time of her husband, and pray ... warrant may be issued for their apprehension, ... that they may be dealt with according to law." The magistrate ordered a summons to issue against the ... named in the information.

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

THE BARQUE KUSROVIE, 384 tons, Captain Machon, ... on Saturday from Singapore with a general cargo.

THE SHIP BRANSTONE, 996 tons, Captain H. Hughes, ... on the 6th instant from Liverpool with a cargo of ... tons of coals belonging to the G. I. P. Railway Company. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Owen and Odell.

THE S. PENANG, Captain A. C. J. Smart, arrived on the 6th instant from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr. Wylie, Mr. McKulie, Mr. Hall; and sixty deck passengers.

CHARGE OF CHEATING.

RAMJEE PREMJEE, a dealer in grain, appeared before Mr. Bushell on Saturday and applied for a summons against a Marwarry, named Dolla Hemma, who was charged with cheating.

Ramjee Premjee said—I am a dealer in grain, and have a place of business at Chinch Bunder, where I also reside. I know one Dolla Hemma Marwarry. In the month of, Magsur Sud 9th, Dolla pledged to me ... silver ornaments and one gold neck orna... to secure a loan to him of Rs. 200. The day before the said Dolla Hemma came to my shop and ... to return seven silver ornaments out of the ... abovementioned, and gave me the three ornaments I now produce before the Court, in exchange for the seven ornaments which, he said, he wanted to return to his customer, to whom they belonged. I ... this arrangement, and returned to him seven ornaments, to wit, six silver ornaments and one silver ... ment. He at the same time promised to ... to his shop again in half an hour to make the ... entry in the account-book, but he did not do so. I therefore suspected that something was ... and got the said three anklets to be examined ... goldsmith, who pronounced them to be of copper. I then went to the shop of the said Dolla Hemma, but could not find him. I charge him with cheating, and pray that a summons may be granted to me against him that he may be dealt with according to law.

The magistrate granted a summons as prayed for.

THE RECENT MURDER NEAR KURRACHEE.

THE three soldiers of H. M.'s 66th Regiment, charged with the murder of a man on the Muggur Peer road, were again arraigned before Mr. Gibbons, the City Magistrate, on Saturday last (April 29) when charges were framed against them under Sections 392, 394, 379, and 323 of the Indian Penal Code.

The prisoners were asked if they had any persons to cite in their defence. Prisoner No. 1 mentioned the Sergeant-Major of his Corps; No. 2 named the gharrewallahs; and No. 3 wished the three constables who apprehended them to be examined. A captain of the regiment was present in Court, and requested the magistrate to subpœna the officer in command of the company to which the men belonged to speak to their character. The Magistrate desired that the name of the gentleman be sent in for the purpose.

Dr. Hopkins was also in Court, and was asked by the Magistrate whether he would go to Bombay, or the apothecary in charge of the Civil Hospital. Dr. Hopkins replied he would, whereupon he was put into the witness box, and examined. He deposed to the effect that he examined the body of the man who was killed, Moya Vassaya, on the morning of the 10th March. There was a wound on the left side about three-quarters of an inch broad, and about two inches and a half deep; it might have been caused by a sharp cutting instrument like a chisel; the wound was the cause of death. Dr. Hopkins said, in reply to a question put to him by the Magistrate, that he did not examine the injuries inflicted on the other men, but left them to the apothecary, Mr. DeSouza. The Magistrate then informed Dr. Hopkins that it will be necessary for Mr. DeSouza to proceed to Bombay also, to give his evidence in the High Court there as to the nature and extent of the injuries.

The soldiers were committed to stand their trial at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court of Bombay, to be held in June next.—*Sindian*, May 3.

ADDRESS TO THE POPE FROM THE CATHOLICS OF BOMBAY AND POONA.

(*Bombay Catholic Examiner.*)

A PRELIMINARY meeting, composed of the undernamed gentlemen, met on Monday afternoon, the 1st inst., in ... Archiepiscopal House of the Cathedral Church of Our ... of Hope, to consider the adoption of an approved address for representation to his Holiness the ... Sovereign Pontiff Pope Pius IX., at Rome, on the ... anniversary of the 25th year of his Pontificate, 16th June ... Present—the Right Rev. Dr. Leo Meurin, S. J., Vicar Apostolic of Bombay, in the chair; the Hon. J. P. Green; the Very Rev. J. Esseiva, S. J.; the Rev. Fr. Rector, St. Xavier's College, S. J.; Lieut.-Col. McGowan; Rev. L. Ciampi, S. J., Vicar of N.S. de Esperanza; Capt. J. M. Sexton; Capt. G. F. Henry; G. S. Lynch, Esq.; N. Fernandez, Esq.; Rev. J. Pereira, S. P.; and Messrs. J. F. Vaz, P. de Miranda, L. Gonsalves, J. Pereira, J. Machado, W. Flanagan, and J. L. Turner.

The object for which this meeting had been called having been explained by his Lordship the Bishop, the draft of the following address was submitted for approval:—

"Most Holy Father,—We, the undersigned Catholics of the Vicariates Apostolic of Bombay and Poona, rejoice, on this the 25th anniversary of the election of your Holiness to the Supreme Pontificate of the Universal Church, to approach your presence with a profession of our profound and faithful homage and veneration. In doing so, we are thankful, in the belief that the same event will afford a like occasion, as for us, so for numberless of the faithful throughout the world, to express at once towards your Holiness's office and person their loyal reverence and to Almighty God their gratitude, who has preserved your Holiness's life and strength for so many years for the governance of His Church on earth.

"When we recall the important ecclesiastical events of the last twenty-five years and the conspicuous and operative part your Holiness has taken in them; how the dogmatic structure of the Faith has been enriched and completed; the wonderful increase of the episcopate; how missionary undertakings, as well among nations who had not the Faith as among populations more or less Catholic, have been originated or extended; how many names of martyrs and confessors have been recognized as belonging to the roll of those whose intercession with the Almighty may be invoked by the Church on earth; and how, lastly, it has fallen to your Holiness to exercise the rare prerogative of summoning a General Council, so prosperously commenced, but from external causes so suddenly interrupted, we are convinced that history will record the Pontificate of your Holiness as one of the most fruitful and glorious in the annals of the Church.

"The doubts and perplexities which the adverse circumstances of the times are so likely to arouse in the minds of many as to the future of the Church, have ever found their appropriate solution and extinction in the consideration of the never-failing constancy and fortitude with which your Holiness has testified in the face of a faithless or unsympathising world the immutable principles of Christian faith and morals, and how you have ever rejected all transaction with injustice and hypocrisy, and renounced all idea, compromising for temporary advantages, so eagerly coveted, the essential rights and accompaniments of the high office with which your Holiness has been invested for the welfare of the Church.

"Asking for ourselves and the faithful of these countries the blessings which it is ever the delight of your Holiness to invoke upon all, we beg to subscribe ourselves, with sentiments of the deepest love and veneration, your Holiness's most faithful and obedient children."

[The Rev. Parish Priests and Chaplains throughout the Vicariates are requested to obtain as many signatures as possible to the above address, and send the list to the undersigned without delay.—J. ESSEIVA, S.J., Secretary to the Bishop.]

Proposed by the Right Rev. Dr. Meurin, S. J., seconded by N. Fernandez, Esq., that the address just read be approved, for presentation to His Holiness the Pope on the 25th anniversary of his chequered yet glorious pontificate; that copies of the same be circulated in all the parishes of the Vicariate, and that the faithful be invited to affix their signatures thereto. Carried unanimously.

His Lordship the Bishop then informed the gentlemen present that several suggestions had been made to him for the purpose of commemorating in a befitting manner, in this city, this event so remarkable in the annals of Christianity; and after due deliberation the following arrangements were determined upon with the usual formality:—

1. That a Pontifical High Mass be celebrated on Sunday, the 18th June next, at 7 A.M., at the Church of Our Lady of Hope, when there will be General Communion.

2. That in honour of the occasion, one hundred poor persons, viz.: 25 men, 25 women, 25 girls, and 25 boys, be provided with a repast and supplied with a suit of clothes.

3. That the blessing of the finished portion of the building of St. Xavier's College take place at 5 P.M. the same afternoon.

4. That a General Meeting in connection with the Address to the Sovereign Pontiff be convened to meet at St. Xavier's College immediately after the blessing mentioned above.

Before concluding, His Lordship the Bishop thanked the gentlemen present, and in their persons his flock all over the Vicariate of Bombay, for their invariable readiness to assist him with both their advice and aid generally whenever he was in need of them for the promotion of Catholic welfare.

The meeting then separated.

MATRICIDE.

A SOMEWHAT curious case of murder was tried last month before Mr. M. C. Entee, full-power magistrate at Broach, in which one Ali Mitha and two others were charged with causing the death of Goree, the mother of the first accused, by administering poison to her. The magistrate's finding, given below, contains a full review of the case. We learn that, in the Session Judge's opinion, the magistrate's arguments appeared to be well-founded, and the approver's statement was admitted in evidence against him.

Mr. M. C. Entee, in his finding, said—This is a most extraordinary case; as curious and complicated in its legal aspect, as heinous and unnatural in its moral incidents. The Bohras are as a class not remarkable for entertaining any higher consideration for the life of a human being than for that of a beast in the field. Nay, it is rather doubtful whether they would even look upon it with equal regard, if it were not for the dread of punishment. Such a people have taken a fancy to the crime of matricide in its most revolting form; and considering the nature and habits of the people it is likely to prove contagious. A most alarming feature—and one calculated to defy the understanding of a person, however acute, but unconversant with the manners of this people—is that they do not kill their mothers in the fury of rage, or in a moment of passion, for some supposed wrong committed, or affront given, by the unhappy victim, but that they do it after deliberation and coldblooded calculation in order to avenge themselves for wrongs committed against them by others. In other words, they kill their own mothers to revenge themselves against their enemies by charging them with murder. This is not the first case in which a Bohra was suspected to have recourse to this offence for the purpose indicated. A woman of the name of Goree, the mother of the accused, Ali Mitha, was admitted into the hospital for treatment of a slight wound on the forehead, and was found dead one morning under suspicious circumstances. Oomer Vullee and three others were committed by the police as having caused the death of Goree by belabouring her with clubs and inflicting the wounds for which she was sent to the hospital. On inquiry it was found that though an affray appeared to have been committed, the wound was far from being serious, that it did not cause the woman's death, and that there was no reliable evidence to show that the accused had inflicted it. The case was therefore dismissed. It has been re-committed, not against Oomer Vullee and his alleged associates, but against Ali Mitha and two others charging them with murder in having caused the woman's death by poison. At the request of the Superintendent of Police a pardon was given to Ali Mitha for reasons mentioned in exhibit No. 1. The *corpus delicti* has been satisfactorily proved by the evidence of Nursoo Dewjee and Jugoosing Sookchensing. The evidence of these witnesses, supported by the reports of the Chemical Analyser, prove also that death was caused by posion. Now comes the important question as to who administered this poison? and on the solution of this question depends the fate of this case. Ali Misha, the accomplice and the son of the victim, gave on the first day of his examination what appeared to be a tolerably reasonable account of a conspiracy to kill the deceased and impute murder to Oomer Vulli. He said that his infant daughter quarrelled with a son of one Jeewa Alecbye, of about equal age, that his wife on hearing of the quarrel abused Jeewa and his family, that from words the parties came to blows, that Oomer Vullee took part in the affray against himself, his wife and his mother, and that the fighting ceased without any serious consequence or the least bloodshed. A short time afterwards he was informed, and the information proved correct in the sequel, that Oomer Vullee had gone to Broach to lodge a complaint against him. This appeared to have alarmed him, as Oomer Vullee was a police patel and a man of great influence with the authorities. It was at length decided with the consent, if not at the suggestion, of the deceased that she should be wounded, and a cross action for having inflicted the injury brought against the police patel. At about 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning the police patel, Oomer Vullee, came, as was expected, to the house of Ali Mitha with constables and others. Hearing their voices the inmates of the house became alarmed and some one threw a clod of earth against the deceased, which hit her forehead and caused it to bleed. Ali Mitha and his two male companions then left the house by the back door and fled. The woman was brought to Broach and sent to the hospital for treatment. He goes on to say that the accused, Adum Amunjee and Abram Mahomed, instigated him to poison his mother while she was in the hospital, and to lead people to believe that she died of the wounds she received from the clubs of Oomer Vullee and his three companions. In order to carry out this scheme some arsenic was amalgamated with a native pastry called "Sheera," by either or both of his associates in crime, that all the three accused gave her the poisoned food to eat without her knowledge, and that she was found dead next morning. All this is consistent throughout, it is credible in its main facts by persons having a knowledge of the class of men to which all parties in this case belong, and is supported by corroborative evidence from an independent and disinterested source. The constables, who went to the village of the accused, declare that when they reached Ali Mitha's house an alarm was given that the offenders (of whom Ali was one) were running away, and that a pursuit was also made, though without effect; that the wound appeared to be recently inflicted, and that the woman mentioned the names of the four persons, who, according to Ali's statement, were to be accused of causing the hurt. The Hospital Assistant's evidence proves that the wound was more probably inflicted at the time mentioned by Ali than at any other time; that it was not a club wound, but one caused by a sharp-edged stone or tile, or other such substance; that the wound was not at all serious; that the life of the woman did not appear to be in danger when she was taken to the hospital; and that she died from the effects of poison, which on analysis was found to be arsenic. Jugoosing's evidence proves that Adum Amunjee and Ali Mitha gave her some food to eat, that shortly after they left she vomited, and that on the following morning she was found dead. Baijnath's statement shows that a person like Abram Mahomed was standing at a little distance from the cot of the deceased whilst his two companions were feeding her.

In any case Abram Mahomed would have been discharged, for there is scarcely any corroborative evidence against him, but there is no doubt that if Ali's evidence had been admissible there would have been no difficulty in committing Adum Amunjee for trial. Unfortunately, however, Ali appears to have fallen a prey to undue influence, and he voluntarily appeared and denied on oath the truth of the statement he had made as above. All corroborative evidence, then, in support of a statement characterised as fictitious by the person who made it on oath, must fall to the ground; and Ali Mitha must take the place of Adum Amunjee in the dock. It is contended on behalf of the prosecution that independent of Ali Mitha's statement the very satisfactory evidence of Jugoosing Sookchensing proves that Adum was one of the persons who gave the food to the deceased which caused her death, and that therefore the burden of proof is shifted to his shoulder. At first sight this argument appears to have some force in it, but a careful consideration will expose its fallacy. If we leave out Ali Mitha's statement entirely out of mind, the only fact deposed against Adum is that he was in Ali's company when the latter brought food for his mother, and on this fact, unsupported by any other evidence, the Court will have to decide whether he was guilty of murder or not. It is true that in cases of presumptions the best and the most salutary rule is to assume the guilt of the person who does an act *prima facie* and indisputably unlawful. To accompany a man to feed a woman is certainly not a *prima facie* unlawful act. And the other part of the same rule enjoins the presumption of innocence when an act not apparently unlawful, or even indifferent, is proved to have been done. If it could be proved that Adum knew that arsenic was intermixed with the food given to the woman, then of course it could be presumed that he intended murder. When the essence of a crime lies in the knowledge of certain facts, those facts cannot be assumed without being proved; and of such proof there is not a scintilla produced in this case. It is said that the food being subsequently found to be poisonous is itself sufficient to raise the presumption of Adum having known of its injurious nature. This would be a very unfair presumption indeed. A person going to the hospital might ask a friend who may meet him on the road, as a matter of courtesy, to accompany him, and because the latter may be present when his friend gave his mother what appeared to be ordinary food, he would be liable to be capitally punished, according to this hypothesis, for the favor he did in going with him if the food afterwards turns out to be poisonous! Where, then, can we find a case in which the very primary rule of law, namely, to assume a man to be innocent until he is proved guilty, can be legitimately exercised?

For the reasons stated above, the accused, Adum Anunjee and Ebram Mahomed, were discharged under section 225 of the Criminal Procedure Code on the 25th ultimo. It remains to be seen whether there are sufficient grounds for the committal of the accused, Ali Mitha. The most important question in connection with this consideration is whether or not his statement taken on the 24th of March is admissible as evidence against him. He was one of the accused, but in order to further the ends of justice, a pardon was granted to him under section 209 of the Criminal Procedure Code; and he was examined on solemn affirmation as an approver. He subsequently declared that he had perjured himself in giving that statement, and his pardon was revoked. He said he had perjured because he was subjected to torture by the police. This is generally the stock plea of every despairing criminal when nothing remains to be said. It is absurd to believe that any amount of torture can put into his head such a consistent story as that related by him. If he acknowledged himself guilty, the police had no interest whatever why he should be allowed to turn into an approver against others who had committed no offence. It is satisfactorily proved that he first inquired at the hospital whether his mother had had her meal on the evening in question, that when answered in the negative he went away and returned with some food, which being eaten by the woman, caused her death. If he had been alone when he gave it to his mother, it will certainly have been easy to hold him guilty until he could have proved his innocence, but as he was in the company of others, it is just possible, though extremely improbable, that he may not have known of the presence of arsenic in the food he gave. His knowledge of the existence of poison in the food can be amply proved if his statement given on solemn affirmation were used against him. I am aware that the very idea of such an evidence being used for the purpose of convicting the deponent would be repugnant to most persons who have studied English law closely. This is, I believe, the first time that the question has been raised in an important case. Act II. of 1855 modifies the English rules of evidence to a certain extent. The modification made by Indian law into the English practise, which forbids the use of a man's statement on oath for his conviction of a criminal offence, is, to my mind, distinct and unmistakeable. The Indian law does not indiscriminately forbid such a use. It extends this privilege only to persons who have been *compelled* to answer certain criminating questions. Where no such compulsion be used the prohibition ceases. The Indian legislators have advisedly inserted the words, "shall be compelled to give," in section 32 of Act II. of 1855. If they wished to adhere to English law there is no possible reason forthcoming why they should have made use of language clearly curtailing the privilege guaranteed by the English practise. Hearsay evidence is admissible to prove a confession; and there is no reason why a statement solemnly and voluntarily made before a Court should not be equally admissible. The consequence of its inadmissibility would be that if a person mentioned the fact of his having committed a crime indifferently before an idle crowd in a bazaar, it would be receivable in evidence against him; whereas if he voluntarily, deliberately, and carefully made the same statement in a Court under the solemn sanction of an oath, it would be perfectly useless for all legal purposes. The more I think on the wording of the section above quoted, the more convinced I feel that the Indian Legislature has very properly limited the privilege to answers exacted from a witness against his will' and that they have not considered an oath voluntarily taken a bar to the use of evidence given under it, provided no undue influence were used. I consider that Ali Mitha's statement recorded on the 24th is receivable in evidence against him. It is sufficient to prove that he had full knowledge of the poisonous nature of the food he gave to his mother and which caused her death. I have therefore resolved upon commiting him to the Court of Sessions for trial under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code.

DEATH OF A SON OF H. H. AGA KHAN.

WE are sorry to announce the sudden and untimely death of Jallal Shah, the promising and accomplished son of His Highness Aga Khan of this place. This sad event occurred on the 5th of last month at Teheran, where the deceased had been in attendance upon His Majesty the Shah of Persia, and the mournful intelligence was sent by telegram from the British Minister at the Persian Court to the Governor of Bombay, who conveyed the same to Aga Khan in a kind note expressing his sorrow and sympathy. His Highness the Aga was, however, not informed of his loss till only a few days ago, owing to his having just undergone a painful surgical operation, from the effects of which he had not then recovered. The publication of this news has cast a gloom over the Mogul and Khoja communities in and out of Bombay; and every house among the latter will go into mourning, their shops will be shut, and all business suspended, in order to show their respect for and sympathy with His Highness the Aga, who is regarded as their sacerdotal head, independent of his royal connections and exalted rank.

The young Prince, whose untimely loss the Khoja community has now to deplore, was an ornament of His Highness's family, well read in the tenets of his creed, a good English scholar, fond of travelling, and moreover a keen and excellent sportsman. He travelled throughout the chief cities of India, visiting the Courts of the Nizam, the Rajah of Mysore, and of the Kattywar Princes, and was received everywhere with distinguished honour and hospitality. His handsome and dignified appearance, his urbane manners, and his intelligent conversation gave great satisfaction to all whom he visited, and everywhere secured him the utmost cordiality and respect. His last visit in India was to Calcutta, where he was presented to His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh by the Viceroy, receiving marked attention both from His Royal Highness and His Excellency.

During his tour in and about Bagdad, he visited and inspected the various benevolent and religious institutions founded by his illustrious father; and when His Majesty the Shah started on a visit to the holy shrines in Turkish Arabia, His Highness the Aga deputed his son Jallal Shah to meet the Shah, who not only received him most graciously, but, to mark his appreciation of the worth of the deceased prince, expressed a wish to give him in marriage his daughter the Princess Zia Sultana, and thus to renew the relationship which formerly existed between the Shah's and the Aga's families—His Highness the Aga having married a daughter of the late King of Persia. This gratifying wish of the Shah was conveyed to the Aga in a royal autograph epistle. The late Prince was required to accompany the Shah to Teheran, where the marriage was to have been celebrated. But instead of accompanying the Shah, he followed His Majesty. After twenty days occupied in making grand preparations for the coming marriage—which was, however, destined never to take place—the Prince was seized with a dangerous illness by the time he reached the town of Kurmunshah, from which place he wrote to his father and brothers announcing his illness, and expressing a presentiment, which he seems to have had, of never being restored to his family again. Ill as he was, he continued his journey, and shortly after reaching the Persian capital he breathed his last, in spite of all that medical skill could do. The Shah was deeply affected by this melancholy and unexpected event.

COCKBURN'S UNITED SERVICE AGENCY SOCIETY.

To all those who have been kept from joining the above Society by the bugbear of the liability they would incur by doing so.

GENTLEMEN,—As I have been informed that a great many people have been held back from promising me their support in this difficult undertaking of mine by the above-mentioned bugbear, I have been persuaded, much against my will and against the economical principles of my scheme, to spend a considerable sum of money in taking counsel's opinion on this point—on which I never had any doubt myself.

The gist of that opinion, which I have just received, is contained in the following extracts therefrom:—

"If Captain Cockburn is himself the Company, it is almost needless for me to say that his constituents will not be liable for his debts."

* * * *

"Such an Association would not require to be registered under the Joint Stock Company's Act, as it would not have for its object the acquisition of gain; it would be in the nature of a club; the members would not be partners *inter se*, and would not be responsible for debts contracted by Captain Cockburn or his sub-managers, inasmuch as in contracting such debts they would be acting contrary to the rules of the Association, and so be exceeding their authority."

* * * *

(Signed) JOHN MARRIOTT.

May 4th, 1871.

This opinion was obtained through Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, of Bombay, whom I have to thank for having obtained me this opinion as cheaply and speedily as they have done. I believe to try and do away with the doubt that had been disseminated, as having been partially countenanced by them, so greatly to the damage of my canvass of this and perhaps the other presidencies.

With regard to my first extract from this opinion, which of itself settles the question, I would again remind those to whom I now appeal that my name was purposely prefixed to the title of the Society, by my letter published in both Bombay papers on the 30th March last, "to show to all that I take the sole risk of proprietorship on myself," as stated therein, to protect my constituents from the possibility of any risk attaching to their promising me their support. So I now again and for the last time appeal to those who have put me to the expense of this opinion by allowing themselves to be misled by the clever appeal of my opponents to their caution, to come forward at once and promise me their support, now that the doubt they dreaded has been thus dispelled.

All letters for me till October next to be addressed to Downton House, Kington, Herefordshire, as I leave this, D.V., by the mail to-morrow, to go home to make arrangements with the co-operative societies and principal supply merchants there for starting this society next cold weather here.—Yours faithfully,

Bombay, 5th May 1871. GEO. W. COCKBURN.

BANGALORE RACES.

ENTRANCE MAY 1ST.

TRIAL STAKES.

Mr. M.'s ... ...b w g ...Victor.
Mr. Faithful ns ... ...b c g ...Trout.

H. H. MAHARAJAH'S CUP.

Ali Asker's ... ...ch a c ...Akbar.

BANGALORE CUP.

Captain Robinson's ... b w m ...Geraldine.
Mr. M.'s ... ... b w g ...Victor.
Mr. Miller's ... ...br w m ...Jessie.

MYSORE STAKES.

Mr. M.'s ... ... b w g ...Victor.
Captain Robinson's ... b w m ...Geraldine.

GRANDSTAND STAKES.

Mr. M.'s ... ... b w g ...Victor.
Captain Robinson's ... b w m ...Geraldine.

THE EARL'S PLATE.

Captain Local ... ... g a h ...Diamond.

THE GRAND MASTER'S PLATE.

Ali Asker's ... ... g a h ...Templar.
" ... ... g a h ...Young Greyleg.
" ... ... ch a c ...Akbar.
" ... ... c a h ...Akbar.
" ... ...ch a h ...Shydan.

R. C. STEWART, Honorary Secretary.

PASSENGERS FROM CALCUTTA PER S.S. SIRIUS.

THE following is a list of passengers per s.s. Sirius:—

For London—Lieut. McLagan, Captain and Mrs Peet, Mrs H Figg and child, Mrs Barton, three children and servant, Mr and Mrs Fosberry and child, Mrs Patterson and three children, Mrs and Miss Greenfield, Mrs T S M Briener, Mrs Vonder Hellen and child, Miss Drayson, Rev Mr and Mrs Grant, Mr Jackson, Mr Poppe, Mrs Dickson, two children and servant, Mr A F Gibbs, Mr R J Deakins, Lieut Strother, Dr R Brown, and Mr and Mrs T J Sullivan and two children.—*Englishman*, May 4.

PASSENGERS FROM CALCUTTA PER S.S. MEINAN.

THE following is the list of passengers embarked per French mail s.s. Meinam on the 3rd instant:—

For Marseilles—Hon. Mrs Madocks, three children and one European servant. For Saigon—Mr A Renand. For Pondicherry—Mr H Martine, Mr Montbrun, and Mr C J Beget. For Madras—Mr Jules Delafove, Mr H Robb, Major Wavell, and Captain Crawfurd.—*Englishman*, May 4.

WHY SHOULD SIR R. TEMPLE HAVE A PRIVATE SECRETARY?

(*Calcutta Examiner.*)

WE see it announced that Mr. G. Hart, of the Treasury, has been appointed "Private Secretary" to Sir Richard Temple. We know no reason why Mr. Hart should not be promoted, but we know many why Sir Richard Temple should not have a Private Secretary whose salary will be chargeable to the public. No other member of Council has either Private Secretary or Personal Assistant. Moreover, when Sir Richard Temple was on leave, and Mr. John Strachey officiated for him, the latter gentleman had neither Personal Assistant nor Private Secretary. It is worth while "trying back" to discover how the now *pucca* custom of giving the Financial Member a personal assistant originated. We believe we are not wrong in saying that it was introduced by Mr. S. Laing, who brought his son with him to this country, and so nominated him. These are hard times, considering that the financial policy of the Government of India is forcing every minor government to impose new taxes; and in the face of such a state of things every unnecessary appointment should be abolished. The post of Private Secretary or Personal Assistant to Sir Richard Temple is an unnecessary appointment, and its salary should be retrenched as a mite towards means for effecting a reduction of those burdens which are now pressing on the industry and energy of the country, and very appreciably too, whatever their imposers may think.

DISRESPECT AMONG BENGALEE STUDENTS.

(*Englishman*, May 4.)

FROM the official correspondence on the subject, we have ascertained that the offence for which one of the students of the English school at Gowhatty was lately dismissed was something more than mere negative disrespect. Not only did the students, on meeting the Commissioner in the road, pass him without any token of respectful recognition, but when he stopped them, and pointed out the impropriety of their behaviour, one of them aggravated his offence by spitting on the ground in front of him.

The Lieutenant-Governor, in his remarks on the case, comments severely on the want of gentleman-like bearing betrayed by the educated young men of the present day in their social intercourse with their superiors and elders, but trusts that the cause is to be looked for in ignorance, and "the natural reaction which education has brought about, on the one hand against the trammels of caste, and on the other hand against the tone of servility towards the governing races, which was formerly the characteristic of the people of Bengal." No doubt the tendency in such cases of reaction is to overshoot the just medium, but there is therefore the more reason for the exercise of a constant check.

The Lieutenant-Governor is, we see, of opinion that the punishment in the present case was more severe than the character of the offence warranted; and had the offence been one of omission only, we should have concurred in this view. The spitting, however, was an act of positive disrespect, so gross that, corporal punishment being out of the question, no adequate alternative was, we think, left but dismissal.

At the same time we are glad to see that the Commissioner himself subsequently requested the Committee to remit the sentence.

A CAPITAL IDEA.

(*Englishman.*)

WE observe that in the list of passengers by the steamer Arcot from London, published in last Sunday's *Telegraph Gazette*, the professions as well as the names of the passengers are noted. Thus we have Mr. Blank, Mercantile; the Reverend J. Dash, Clerical (rather superfluous this, is it not?); Mr. X. Y. Z., Engineer, and so on. The P. and O. Company might take a hint from this, and improve upon the idea, saving anxious mammas and chaperones much of the trouble and concern which they are at present caused in preserving their delightful charges from the perils of indiscriminate flirtation, with that dangerous motto *Quis separabit?* ever before them. How interesting and useful it would be to read among the names of passengers to India:—Mr. Augustus Smith (Civil Service, 7 years' standing), Mr. Thomas Brown (Tea-planter, large estates, healthy district), Adolphus Tomkins (Grandnephew to Sir A. Tomkins, K. C. B.), Mr. Jack Robinson (going out on speculation; has an uncle in the Staff Corps, and another a Judge of the High Court), Mr. Charles Jackson (assistant in a first-class mercantile firm, good prospects of partnership), and so forth. Then why should not the young ladies be labelled too, thus: Miss Peachblossom (second daughter of Colonel Peachblossom, C. B., 6,000), Miss Nightingale (engaged), Miss Kilmansegg (no one with less than 3,000 need apply), Miss Ringdove (Father, C. S., retires in eighteen months). How many a raw ensign and gushing maiden would be saved a (temporarily) broken heart if some such plan were adopted!

THE batter is dead. He was very mad. His name was Solomon Sauborn, and he died on March 27th, leaving the following will behind him:—His body, all except the skin, was bequeathed to Professors Agassis and Wendell Holmes to do what they liked with. His skin was left to a friend, a drummer at Cohasset, to be converted into drumheads, on condition, that he should beat, on the said drumheads, "the national air of 'Yankee Doodle' at the base of the monument on Bunker's Hill at sunrise on the 17th of June annually." The parts of the body useless for anatomical purposes the deceased required, to use his own words, to be "composed for a fertilizer for the purpose of nourishing the growth of an Ame ican elm, to be planted or set out in some rural public thoroughfare that the weary wayfaring man may rest and innocent children playfully sport, beneath the shadow of its umbrageous branches entered into by the deceased."—*Pioneer.*

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 7th May, 8-5 A.M.—French steamer Donnai from Aden arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.

VINGORLA, 7th May, 11 A.M.—Weather overcast, wind north-west, thermometer 92.

CARWAR, 7th May, 10 A.M.—Weather overcast, light airs, thermometer 85.

MANGALORE, 7th May, 12 noon.—Weather cloudy, thermometer 86.

CANNANORE, 7th May, 10 A.M.—Weather fair, wind south-west, thermometer 81, barometer 29·980.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—7th MAY, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 6th May, 5-4 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 53 minutes.

Via Turkey, 6th May, 12-25 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 6 hours 15 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 7th May, 6-30 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 25 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 7th May, 12-16 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 44 minutes.

Via Turkey, 6th May, 8-40 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 8 hours 43 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 7th May, 7-10 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 3 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 6th to 9 P.M. of the 7th May is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	0 41	0 5
" Calcutta	6 26	0 21
" Mailras	1 8	0 5
" Galle	3 51	0 30

SIR GEORGE BALFOUR.

WHAT has India done that she should be threatened with a re-visitation of Sir George Balfour? The English papers say that he has "tendered his resignation" (delicate euphemism) "at the War Office with the view of returning to India." Though no hint is given of the purpose of his return, some acquaintance with the proclivities of the General leads us to fear that, since any army-command for him is out of the question, he may have in view the resuscitation in some form or other of the abortive Army Finance Department, in which, in conjunction with our own bright particular star of finance, he, ten years ago, played such fantastic tricks that army organisation still suffers from their effects. The very Sangrado of economists, his sole system is bleeding—bleeding without knowledge and without discrimination. Let us pray that we in India may not be again subjected to any of that class of practitioners whose treatment the English War Office is still suffering from—a treatment already infamous under the name of *Balfourmation*.—*Pioneer.*

GENERAL McCLEVERTY.

(*Madras Mail.*)

So it seems [from the despatch of the Secretary of State to the Madras Government] that General McCleverty departed from Madras with the intention, not of resigning his appointment, but "of returning to England." This looks very much as if His Excellency was deprived of his command while on his homeward voyage, solely "in consequence of the information received by telegraph" by the Secretary of State from the Madras Government. If so, the thanks of the public of this Presidency are due to Lord Napier for having assisted to remove General McCleverty from a position for which he was unconscious he was most unfit. But, let General McCleverty's deficiencies have been what they may, it may be said on his behalf that he made many personal friends, and no enemies; and that even the most severe of his innumerable critics were ever ready to admit that his intentions were unimpeachable. The efficiency of generals in their dotage is too much to expect.

"DRAT THEIR IMPERENCE."

BRITISH India has fallen low indeed, as low as Tooley Street. At the "Theatre of the Bristol Philosophical Institution" was "inaugurated"—for by no less imposing a ceremonial than inauguration could so great a birth have been ushered into a spell-bound world—a National Indian Association "for the purpose of promoting by voluntary effort the enlightenment and improvement of our Hindoo fellow-subjects, to extend a knowledge of India and i rest in her throughout our country, and to co-oper te with enlightened natives of India in their effort for the improvement of their countrymen." To fill this aching void in the great scheme of the worl, enlightened Clifton of both sexes and uncertain ages, from Laburnum Villa to Acacia Lodge, stepped forward at a word. Prospect Terrace gave their names, and Paradise Place their sympathies, to the great work, hitherto unrecognized, of enlightenment and regeneration; and half the busy nobodies of an idle and third-rate wareringplace, seeing a chance of getting their utterly unimportant names into print, formed themselves into a general, but shrinkingly modest, committee (Elijah Pogram, Chairman—Mrs. Hominy, Secretary), to promote the education of the masses of the people, to educate and improve the women, to establish sanitary science, prison discipline, and juvenile reformation, and, chiefly, to patronize to extinction any native gentlemen who may be so ill-advised or unfortunate as to come within the influence of the Clifton muffinbells. It is, we suppose, something to be assured, as the general committee of Clifton notables do assure us, and in impressive italics too, that they do not propose, for the present at any rate, to subvert the religious, or to interfere with the social, customs of the nations under our sway, and for this and other such mercies we are truly thankful. On the whole, however, we are inclined to agree with Mrs. Gamp and to "drat their imperence."—*Pioneer.*

INDIAN ITEMS.

THE Rev. George Wright Manson, B.D. is appointed Chaplain of Jullundhur.

THE Cabul notion of "regular troops" seems to be soldiers who are regularly cheated of their pay. We read—"The regular troops in Cabul have received eleven months' pay for the last year, and though only one month's pay has been deducted on account of the cost of their uniforms, &c., they grumble at it." Unreasonable beings!—*Pioneer.*

SOMEWHAT about the time that we were writing on the subject of Native Christians, Dr. George Smith was publishing (Edinburgh, John Greig and Son,) a pamphlet, previously read as a paper before the Missionary Society of the New College, Edinburgh, on the same subject—the "Native Christians of India;" a pamphlet of great earnestness, force, and ability, and possessing what we know will by many of our readers be esteemed the great merit, and which we certainly do not ourselves consider the defect, that it entirely differs from the view that we recently expressed and still hold.—*Friend of India.*

CHARGE OF DEFAMATION.—The case of Lawrence versus Clifton came on for final hearing before the Assistant to Commissioner of Mooltan; Mr. Reynolds appearing for the plaintiff, and Mr. Scarlett for the defendant. After hearing the evidence produced by the parties the Court found that the defamatory statement on which the case was based, was true in substance and was uttered without malice, but as the language used was in excess of the occasion a decree for fifty rupees with proportionate costs was given in favour of the plaintiff. Mr. Scarlett begged that a letter written by the defendant to one of his witnesses, but produced in evidence by the plaintiff, should be impounded, pending further inquiry. The application was granted.—*Indian Public Opinion*, May 2.

I HEAR that a curious club has recently been formed called the "Dictionary Club." The members dine together, and after doing so they discuss the etymology of curious words. By the way, none of the members of this club have ever been able to find out English words—not provincial, and not the names of places—to rhyme with the words "orange" and "tobacco." Can any of your readers help them? If they can, I think I may venture to promise them instant election as honorary members of this Dictionary Club.—*London Letter.*

OSTRICHES are rather awkward poultry to rear, but at the Cape the industry is an old one. In Australia too—in Victoria—the business has been started and answers well, the young ones reared in Australia being far finer birds than their African parents. "Why then," asks the *Indian Public Opinion*, "should not ostriches be reared in the high deserts of the Punjab? The very idea of having ostriches to stalk is enough to make enthusiastic sportsmen start a subscription list at once for the purchase of a batch of matronly ostriches and a ton or two of eggs.

THE second battalion of H. M.'s 25th Regiment at Bareilly publishes mon

LEPROSY.

(*Pioneer.*)

DEAR SIR,—Perhaps some of your scientific readers may be able to help me to answer some questions put to me by a physician in London, who is devoting much time to the study of leprosy. He has conceived the notion (I cannot say why) that leprosy is the result more or less of eating impure or putrid fish, and has asked me the following questions :—

1st—Are there any kinds of fish which are habitually eaten, and which are known to be unwholesome at certain seasons, or under certain conditions ?

2nd—Do the kinds of fish consumed by the native poor differ much from those which a European would eat ?

3rd—What are the fish which are eaten and which have a bad character ?

Perhaps some of your readers would kindly help me to answer these questions and oblige.

F. T. N.

DEAR SIR,—Will you kindly allow me to inform your correspondent A Sufferer through the medium of your journal how carbolic acid is used in the treatment of leprosy. Let me refer him to an article "On the Curability of Leprosy," by Dr. J. M. Fleming, Civil Surgeon of Khundwa, page 53, in the March number of the "Indian Medical Gazette,"—"to have his body thoroughly washed daily with soap and warm water, and to apply night and morning a mixture of carbolic acide one drachm to oil seven drachms." These are Dr. Fleming's own words.

X.

AN ENTERTAINING CORRESPONDENCE.

(*Pioneer.*)

AMONG the latest selections from the records of this Government is published some entertaining correspondence between Mr. Kempson and His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor relative to certain books submitted by native writers. The normal procedure is as follows :—Mr. Kempson takes a book, criticizes it favourably, and suggests a reward to the author. His Honor in reply acknowledges the receipt of Mr. Kempson's memo., agrees with him in his criticism, and sanctions the reward. Sometimes, however, this routine is broken through by His Honor disagreeing with Mr. Kempson as to the merits of the book under review, and the method then changes to the following :—Mr. Kempson takes a book, say the *Mujid un Niswan*, and decides that the author is a man of a liberal and independent mind, "a casuist of no mean ability," and "one whose logic there is no escaping." The book he finds to be "exhaustive in its treatment," and likely to be of great service to the cause of female education. "There is in it," he says, "no needless verbiage, and the author's logical turn of thought keeps him explicit and precise." Mr. Kempson therefore hopes that the author's exceptional merits may be rewarded by Rs. 500 "to be given in durbar," and suggests that Government should promise to take 500 copies of the work. His Honor, however, after reading the book draws conclusions exactly opposite to those of the Director of Public Instruction. He "is inclined to think that Mr. Kempson has placed too high an estimate on the work, as well in respect of its literary merit as of its possible service to the cause of education." "The great staple of the work," he says, "consists of theological argument and that cast in the narrowest mould." "The author has quite failed to recognize the true ideal of womanly virtue and perfection, and indeed His Honor altogether fails to see traces in this work of any tendency towards the raising of the sex to their proper position in the social system. The latter half of it, moreover, abounds with language of a highly-indelicate character, making it a most objectionable work to place in the hands of young persons and of any female." Finally, His Honor considers that the style is "wordy and wearisome." His Honor therefore sanctions a reward of "thanks" and "a timepiece" to the author, at the same time suggesting that if the book were shortened by about two-thirds, it might be improved. The book is accordingly shortened. Mr. Kempson, who was enchanted with the whole book, now finds half of it intolerable, and after calling the work "a failure as regards the realization of a chivalrous idea of womanly perfection," "spun out" and "indelicate," becomes very rude to the author and his friends, saying that they cannot be expected to have any true idea of womanly virtue "or to handle the subject with purity of expression." His Honor, however, apparently thinking this rather too bad, now comes to the rescue of the author, and "finding that there is nothing either in the religious or moral treatment of the subject that would render it unsuitable for purchase by Government to distribute as prizes in schools," orders fifty copies to be purchased for that purpose !

A FINANCIAL CONTRAST.

(*Pioneer*, May 4.)

WE publish below some tabular demonstrations of the inherent and essential fallibility of financiers. Whether Financial Member, or Chancellor of the Exchequer, the same definition will answer : the head of the Financial Department is a man who hasn't an idea what the income of the empire, or what its expenditure, will be. But after all, our Financial Members as a rule make (*pace the Indian Daily News*) much better shots (flukes of course) than English Chancellors of the Exchequer. Our Indian blunders for the last ten years average only £1,874,678 per annum : the English miscalculations averaged £2,132,766.

ENGLISH ESTIMATES COMPARED WITH ACTUALS.

Years.	Revenue. Estimate.	Revenue. Actual.	Expenditure. Estimate.	Expenditure. Actual.	Net difference between Estimate and Actual result.	More plus or less minus Estimate.	Surplus plus or Deficit minus.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1861-62	71,770,000	72,679,000	72,758,000	73,759,000	1,964,000	909,000	909,000
1862-63	71,116,895 pl.	71,110,650 pl.	70,963,000	69,675,000	658,621	6,245	1,435,650
1863-64	69,625,180	70,035,475	69,625,180	69,625,475	410,295	410,295	410,000
1864-65	69,625,180	70,035,475	68,171,000	70,308,475	2,137,475	410,295	1,864,475
1865-66	69,625,180	69,625,180	67,128,000	67,128,000	2,497,475	0	2,497,475
1866-67	69,625,180	69,625,180	68,171,000	69,313,480 pl.	2,188,480	0	2,188,480
1867-68	69,625,180	69,625,180	68,171,000	67,815,180 pl.	1,810,000	0	1,810,000
1868-69	69,625,180	69,625,180	68,171,000	69,000,180	625,180	0	625,180
1869-70	69,625,180	69,625,180	68,171,000	69,000,180	829,180	0	829,180
1870-71	69,625,180	70,565,744	68,171,000	70,565,744	2,394,744	940,564	940,564
Average of ten years from 1861-62 to 1870-71	70,292,670	70,565,744	68,963,218	70,100,400	1,137,182	273,074	1,137,182

Annual average difference from Estimate 2,132,766

INDIAN ESTIMATES COMPARED WITH ACTUALS.

Years.	Revenue. Estimate.	Revenue. Actual.	Expenditure. Estimate.	Expenditure. Actual.	Net difference between Estimate and Actual result.	More plus or less minus Estimate.	Surplus plus or Deficit minus.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1861-62	41,754,000	43,880,100 pl.	50,026 pl.	2,235,401 pl.	300,479	2,126,100	2,126,100
1862-63	43,316,464 pl.	43,316,464 pl.	2,555,000 pl.	1,897,536 pl.	1,647,536	0	1,647,536
1863-64	43,316,464 pl.	43,316,464 pl.	2,555,000 pl.	2,555,000 pl.	908,000	0	908,000
1864-65	43,316,464 pl.	45,146,475 pl.	2,555,000 pl.	1,451,707 pl.	1,016,840	1,830,011	1,830,011
1865-66	43,316,464 pl.	46,100,102 pl.	1,017,779 pl.	2,765,000 pl.	3,464,558	2,783,638	2,783,638
1866-67	43,316,464 pl.	46,100,102 pl.	1,017,779 pl.	2,765,000 pl.	3,464,558	2,783,638	2,783,638
1867-68	43,316,464 pl.	46,100,102 pl.	1,017,779 pl.	1,017,779 pl.	4,599,671	2,783,638	2,783,638
1868-69	43,316,464 pl.	46,497,582 pl.	1,017,779 pl.	1,017,779 pl.	4,796,000	3,181,118	3,181,118
1869-70	43,316,464 pl.	46,497,582 pl.	1,017,779 pl.	1,017,779 pl.	4,796,000	3,181,118	3,181,118
1870-71	43,316,464 pl.	46,497,582 pl.	1,017,779 pl.	1,291,140 pl.	4,569,671	3,181,118	3,181,118
Average of ten years from 1861-62 to 1870-71	43,316,464 pl.	45,497,582 pl.	994,282 pl.	45,132,906 pl.	46,864,386 pl.	1,673,000 pl.	2,181,118 pl.

Annual average difference from Estimate 1,574,618

The last expenditure in England is shown in this return.
In the Budget of 1871-72 it was estimated to transfer £50,000 to head funds, but this transfer was not made. Hence the £1,000 less than the Budget Estimate of receipts for 1869-70 included £1,250,000, being the amount of loan to be raised in England for new Military and irrigation works. That amount has not been included as receipts in this statement.

MILITARY CHAPLAINS.

(*Pioneer.*)

DEAR SIR,—With reference to a letter in this morning's *Pioneer*, headed "Military Chaplains," and signed "Order," perhaps I may be allowed to mention in your paper that I was acting in according with *law* and order on Easter Sunday last in standing at the Communion-table, where I did stand, notwithstanding the very wise judgment of your correspondent in this matter. This late judgment of the Privy Council has not as yet become law, and, what is better still, never may. Till it does we have no right to act upon it, and I may say with all respect to the Chaplain General at home that in giving his order so soon on the subject, he may have been in too great a hurry to carry out his own wishes and convictions in the matter, and may be obliged in a month or two to reverse it. On the strength of this judgment, we have no more right to make any change in our position during the celebration of the Holy Communion, than we have to read the lessons from the new Lectionary selected more than a year ago, but never yet passed and become legal.

But further, your correspondent says that the Military Chaplain here "favored the congregation with a view of his back and of the *ornamental vestments he considers appropriate to it.*" Now all I have to say to this is, that this individual, whoever he may be, who attempts to set us all right, must be either ignorant of what a University hood is, and has mistaken it for a eucharistic vestment worn to suit my own fancy, or that he wishes *wilfully* to convey a wrong and untruthful impression upon the mind of the Bishop and the people. In either case his letter speaks for itself, and declares what it is worth. I should not have noticed it but for the wish to correct a wrong impression.

THE MILITARY CHAPLAIN, ALLAHABAD.
5th May 1871.

[We publish the above in compliance with our reverend and respected correspondent's wish, although, as we have already assured him, "Order's" letter bore no reference to him or to Allahabad.—ED. *Pioneer.*]

WITCH SWINGING.

(*Pioneer.*)

I WAS very glad to see in the *Pioneer* of the 26th ult. that a Bhopa, or witch-finder, had at last been punished in Rajpootana. There may have been others punished, but this is the first I have heard of. Though irregular it would have a decidedly beneficial effect were the next one swung for a few days prior to his being sent off to Ajmere ; it would prove to the people that others than supposed witches could live through the torture. At present the Bheels maintain that only a witch can survive.

One day, twenty years ago, information was brought to me that an old woman was being swung not far from where I lived. I immediately called for my horse and a stick, weakly imagining that I should be able to put a stop to the torture. On arrival at the scene I found I had greatly miscalculated my power. A crowd of several hundred Bheels were assembled, many of them the worse for liquor, looking on at an old woman being swung : she was suspended from a high horizontal branch of a tree by ropes tied to her ankles, and was being swung backwards and forwards by means of two ropes attached to her waist, her eyes being mean while bound with a bandage of red chillies. When the two men who were swinging her became tired or thirsty, others were ready to take their place. Nothing could then be done for the old woman, so I went home again. I had found out, however, that the person whose liver was supposed to be being eaten by the old woman, was a patient in a neighbouring hospital. Next morning I took the patient in a doolie to the jail-yard (as I had reached this) where the swingee lived. She was sitting under a tree, a guard looking after her, until grog could be brought from the neighbouring pals, for the people had determined upon a good drink preparatory to swinging her again. I spoke to the headman of the village, told him the patient had only fever and was in no danger. All my persuasion, however, seemed thrown away. I was nearly going away in despair, when, after a good deal of talking among themselves, they agreed to let the old woman off provided she went through some ceremonies. She acquiesced, and the ceremonies began. First a twig of a neem tree was put into her right hand, she took hold of the patient with her left hand, and with her right hit him gently over the head and shoulders with the twig, repeating at the same time a formula, to the purport that "as long as the neem leaf was bitter like gall, she would eat his liver no more." A goat was then brought, and its throat having been cut, the old woman had to catch hold of the goat, apply her mouth to the gash and drink the fast-flowing blood. She was once or twice nearly choked by the air and blood being forcibly sent down her throat by the expiring struggles of the goat. The head man of the village now cut off a lock of hair from the top of her head and buried it in the ground, thus excommunicating her. I may here mention that when bringing the goat to her, one of the two men doing so imagined she could see him from under the bandage ; he immediately let go the goat and bolted. I was now going to remove the bandage from her eyes, but they requested me not to do so, as she no doubt could see her eye on the pal and the effects would be disastrous, so I put her into the doolie, bandaged and bloody as she was, and took her to hospital. Ere she was settled in a corner room all the patients in hospital made their escape but in a short time, having got over their panic, returned. It was nearly a fortnight before the wounds in her ankles healed, though the Bheels go through the form of protecting them from the rope by wrapping pieces of old cloth round them. Her eyes were, strangely enough, none the worse for the bandage of red chillies. When recovered she and her husband took their departure for another country.

On another occasion I was just in time to save an old woman from being burnt. She had undergone and survived a good deal of swinging, and wood had been collected to burn her next day. On this occasion I was allowed to bring her away in a doolie without her being obliged to go through any ceremonies.

The power of the authorities has evidently made great progress since my day, as the following will show. A year after the swinging above related occurred, information was brought in that the very same man on whose account the old woman had been swung had killed his aunt. It appeared that his aunt, as well as the old woman swung, had been pronounced by a Bhopa to have also been milking at her nephew's liver. The aunt when condemned made off into the jungle, upon which the village council ordered the nephew to kill her when she returned. In a short time she did return, and her nephew stoned her to death. I saw her bones and clothes in the place built in the house for containing grain. After putting her body there he shut up the house and never returned to it. The murderer—a mild, quiet, good looking lad—was tried by the Political Agent of Meywar, but notwithstanding the then Governor-General said he must at least get seven years' imprisonment, he could not be legally punished, and returned to his former employment under Government. Government employés were then informed that henceforth they would be liable to be severely punished if they took a part in witch-swinging, or if they knowing of it, they did not give information.

I may here add a shrewd remark made by a native (not a Bheel) once when I was talking about the folly of believing in witchcraft. I had asked him how it was that the Europeans were not bewitched. He said—"O, the bewitching power knows better than to try that for immediately some device would be discovered by the Europeans to counteract the bad influence." I said, "What do you mean ?" He replied—"We'll look at small-pox prevented by the little operation of vaccination !"

A BHOPA-HATER.

THE CRISIS IN ROUMANIA.

IN a special edition on April 14, the *Eastern Budget* publishes the following letter from its Bucharest correspondent, dated the 5th April :—

"Rumours are still current here of the imminent abdication of Prince Charles, but he can hardly leave the country just at present, seeing that he has accepted the Catargin Ministry, and sanctioned the dissolution of the Chamber, and must therefore await the result. Singularly enough, he has been confirmed in his determination to remain, not by the Berlin Cabinet, but by that of Vienna. Prince Bismark would, perhaps, have been rather pleased than otherwise at Prince Charles's abdication. He has long lost all value in Bismark's eyes as a menace to Austro-Hungary, while the maintenance of a Hohenzollern on the Roumanian throne is a constant source of anxiety to the Berlin court. Now that the idea of making Prince Charles independent of the Porte has been abandoned, the prospects of a Hohenzollern as the vassal of the Sultan must be rather mortifying to the Emperor William, especially when taken in conjunction with that of the Prince being turned out of the country, for Germany would hardly be disposed to avenge such a disgrace to the family of her Emperor. Moreover the continuance of Prince Charles on the throne prevents Bismark from acting in, the matter of the Strousberg railways with such energy as he would otherwise have done. This matter is one of considerable importance to Prussia, for upwards of fifty millions of the stock of the Roumanian railways is in the hands of small Prussian capitalists ; yet, so long as Prince Charles remains at Bucharest, Bismark will hardly be able to insist on the payment of the interest guaranteed on this stock by the Roumanian Government, for his doing so would precipitate the fall of a Ministry which is now Prince Charles's only support. Austria, on the other hand, is interested in maintaining Prince Charles, because his departure would plunge Roumania into a state of anarchy. It is very doubtful, however, whether he will remain after all, and the Powers would do well to take their measures in time for the very possible eventuality of his abdicating. He has not been able to obtain any footing in Roumania since he became its ruler ; even the present Minister has neither any special respect nor sympathy for him. He is now playing his last card, and his wife, the Princess Elizabeth, is using all her influence to induce him to give up the game if he fail. The Porte has sent a very energetic note here, sharply criticising the conduct of the late Government in the matter of the anti-German riot. This is fatal to the hopes of Turkish support entertained by Ghika and the Reds. The German diplomatic agent, Herr von Radovitz, who was hit by a stone on that occasion, has received the second-class Order of the Medjidie, as a plaster for his wound. The Governor of Roustchouk has sent a high official here, who has had an audience of the Prince. The object of his mission is supposed to be connected with a proposed occupation of Roumania by Turkish troops, in the event of the breaking out of fresh disturbances."

A CONVERT named Yam Sing, on his examination for membership on experience before the Baptist Church, San Francisco, in response to the question, "How he find Jesus," answered, "I no find Jesus at all he find me." He passed.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

FROM THE "PALL MALL BUDGET" OF APRIL 14.

A DEAF DEBATER.

In the new German Parliament there is one member who is as deaf as a post, and yet not only delivers frequent and excellent speeches, but mingles as freely in the debates, and answers his adversaries' attacks, as readily and unhesitatingly as any of his colleagues. The member we refer to is the famous historian Heinrich von Treitschke. He is enabled to take part in discussions not by the use of finger language, nor by guessing an orator's words from the motion of his lips, but by the services of one of his fellow-members, Herr Wehrenpfennig, who acts as his friend's amanuensis, writing down word by word every speech delivered in the House. This piece of friendship deserves to be admired, but it may be questioned whether it will not prove too arduous for the self-sacrificing member in the end. How Herr von Treitschke will manage in the event of Herr Wehrenpfennig's falling ill, or, still worse, not being returned at the next elections, it is hard to say. That the obliging gentleman performs his duty well is proved by Herr von Treitschke's ready answers in the recent debates. Perhaps the two will constitute themselves twin candidates, and jointly canvass for seats in future. Some members, however, doubt their ability to continue the co-operative arrangement long and affirm that, after all, the Liberal professor will resign his seat.

THE AMERICAN CLAIMS.

Little has been yet heard of the Joint High Commission sitting at Philadelphia. But we learn by telegraph that the Commission "grants the privilege to Americans of fishing in parts of the Canadian waters from which they are now excluded, and of landing and drying fish, cleaning nets, &c., on Canadian territory." For this privilege, in accordance with the fiscal way of settling difficulties so much in favour in the United States, Canada is to be paid a certain sum of money. Then we have news of a more important matter. It is said that "general principles are adopted defining international neutrality, by which the Alabama claims are hereafter to be adjusted. Another Commission is hereafter to be appointed for adjusting the Alabama claims on those principles." The report of the Commission is expected to appear about the 1st of May, and we await it in some anxiety. The definition of international neutrality is no small matter ; and, quite apart from the statement that the Alabama claims are hereafter to be settled according to the general principles of definition adopted, we are curious to learn what these general principles are, and what their bearing may be upon our relations with other countries. And this curiosity is rather increased than otherwise by the rumours that have reached us as to the proceedings of the Commission—rumours which are not so pleasing as they might be.

AN INGENIOUS POLYGAMIST.

An unfortunate gentleman, against whom it was proved on Wednesday at the Central Criminal Court that he had married three wives—taking to himself a second and a third while his first was still living—pleaded, in mitigation of punishment, that he had married neither of them for money, and that he had up to the moment of being arrested "been at the expense of maintaining them." Apart from legal considerations, it might no doubt be argued, with some show of fairness, that it is nobler to support three wives in comfort than to abandon one in indigence. But if these are the principles of Mormonism, and have not yet been generally adopted in England. The view held by the accused was that far from having failed in his duty as a husband, he had, in fact, performed it three times over ; and if the judge had been in a position to decide the matter in the same spirit, without reference to the mercy to be shown on the subject, he might appropriately have sentenced the man with the three wives to dwell with them all together. There is a Russian fable on this subject, in which the very punishment we have indicated is prescribed. "That was no punishment at all," says some thoughtless person to whom the story is supposed to be told. "Was it not ?" replied the narrator. "In ten days the man hanged himself !"

"NATURAL SELECTION"—IN THE CIRCUS.

The principle of natural selection asserts itself in every direction. In the long run the better endowed creature is sure to triumph. Here we have a proof of it in the science of gymnastics which ought to rejoice Mr. Darwin's heart. According to a contemporary the charming "Lulu" at the Holborn Amphitheatre is no longer unrivalled, for we learn that "her attractions are now supplemented by two very original monkeys and a clever equestrian goat." The former, we are told, "have all the manners of clowns and vastly superior agility," and the latter "performs all the feats of a clever rider, jumping through paper hoops, &c., and with imperturbable gravity acknowledging the applause of the audience." Of course, when the struggle for existence becomes serious, Leotards and Lulus cannot possibly hold their own with animals who have been practical trapezists ever since man lost his tail. Consequently, we may hope that all this line of business will in time be transferred to more competent animals, and that we shall have before long nothing but monkeys swinging in our music halls, and well salaried boa-constrictors tying themselves in double knots on the stage in place of the unfortunate human being in tights who at present inadequately perform those functions for the gratification of the public. The only difficulty we can foresee is that accidents would be much less interesting. A smashed monkey would be, of course, as a source of pleasure, vastly inferior to a human being in the same condition.

FALLEN GREATNESS.

It is stated that on Good Friday the police found it necessary to direct the removal of a "grand stand" erected at Chiselhurst to enable excursionists at a small charge to witness the Emperor Louis Napoleon proceeding to church. With every respect for excursionists, whose refiness of manners is beyond dispute, we must say that this is going a little too far. Fallen greatness is not a thing to be inspected by flourishing smallness from the top of a van improvised into a grand stand, and greeted with the popping of ginger-beer bottles. It would have served these people perfectly right if they had all been captured, placed in a large cage, and themselves inspected by the ex-Emperor as specimens of British excursionists. To have his footsteps dogged and all his movements watched by a parcel of inquisitive persons who will not even let him perform his devotions in peace must be extremely painful to one who above all others yearns for rest. His bitterest enemies will, at all events, admit that in the treatment he receives from his admirers "his punishment exceeds his offence." "His Majesty wishes for seclusion," remarked a gentleman the other day to an excursionist at Chiselhurst, whose gaudy neckcloth formed a pleasing contrast to his unwashed face. "Seclusion be damned !" replied the excursionist : "Hooray ! vive Lumporer !" While his good feeling lasts remonstrance is of course useless, but it is evidently no joke for greatness to fall into the hands of a "large-hearted and generous people" like the British.

THE PRUSSIAN ACADEMY OF ARTS.

The Prussian "Cultus-Minister," Herr von Muhler, seems to like fighting for its own sake, or he would not so constantly get himself into hot water. Having very nearly been turned out of office through his injudicious interference in the affairs of the Musical Academy—which led to Joachim's resignation, retracted only at the King's special desire—he at once took up arms against the Academy of Arts. It suddenly occurred to him during the recent exhibition that a painting of Christ hung too close to that of some Greek deities of the opposite sex, and with his own august hand he instantly removed the offending heathens. Not content with this, he took it upon himself to lecture the academical body in the newspapers on the "Befitting in Art," of which he understands about as much as he does of many other things. To this double insult the Berlin artists replied in a very sharp (though lamentably illwritten) protest, wherein they threatened as a body, never again to exhibit under the auspices of the Government, if these unbefitting and most silly interferences on the part of Herr Muhler did not cease at once and for ever. This protest also went to the newspapers. The next step taken by the enraged Minister was to single out one member, to charge him with the publication, and after a volley of terrible abuse to threaten him with the punishment of depriving him for a year of his academical vote. The whole body of Academicians have risen like one man to tell his Excellency that in the first place he has grossly transgressed the limits of his power, that he has issued his remonstrance on the ground of an abrogated statute of 1790, and that they, one and all, are fully responsible for that disagreeable protest, its contents as well as its publication. Nothing remains for poor Muhler now but to dissolve the Academy by a *coup d'état*, to send the single members to the House of Correction, and to elect a new Academy from among the most God-fearing house-decorators.

RUGBY SCHOOL.

The contradiction which the *Daily News* has given, apparently on authority, to the rumours concerning the condition of Rugby School, is by no means as complete or satisfactory as could be wished. It is not very consoling to us to be assured, even from official sources, that the terms "insurrection" and "anarchy" have been incorrectly applied to the state of the school generally, and are only "to some extent applicable to the head-master's boarding-house, commonly called the school-house." Nor are we much further reassured by the information that in consequence of the serious character of the disturbance the trustees have determined to institute an inquiry into the matter. Such an inquiry as the trustees are likely to make will not go to the root of the difficulty. The fact is that it is not so much the relations between the headmaster of Rugby and his pupils, as the relations between Dr. Hayman and the trustees which are unsatisfactory ; and the Rugby difficulty has reached a stage in which it concerns a far larger number of people than were interested in the original cause of dispute. Dr. Hayman was appointed by the trustees in the face of very considerable and very earnest, if not very judicious, opposition, and that too in the very quarter where an opposite feeling was most to be desired—viz., among the under-masters. The public, whatever its interest in the particular dispute, have a general interest in the efficiency of the school, and the steady support of their nominee by the trustees seemed the only means of protecting that efficiency against the dangers which threatened it. All that is now known is that Dr. Hayman having removed two of the masters, the trustees have in the only one of the two cases in which they have jurisdiction reversed the headmaster's decision. By this step it seems to us they have, quite irrespectively of the merits of the particular case, put themselves in a false position ; and the justice or injustice of their decision has relevance only to the question whether their blunder has been just committed or dates from Dr. Hayman's appointment. In any case they must have appointed a man whom they either unfairly refuse, or are conscientiously unable to support. What effect this admission will have upon a school where the under-masters are disaffected and the pupils in an incipient state of insurrection, it is not difficult to foresee.

THE RECREATIONS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN.

THE late proceedings of the Ku Klux Klan in the city of the Meridian seem to have excited some little indignation ; nor is this surprising when we read the account given by the *New York Tribune* of what has lately occurred in that place. Besides several outrages, such as shooting down people, burning the mayor's store because he was supposed to favour the blacks, the following scene took place in the court-room on the 6th ult. The Democrats had applied for and obtained a warrant against a coloured school-master named Warne Tyler, whom they accused of having made "an incendiary speech." The sheriff's messenger found Tyler at his school-house preparing to commence the labours of the day. Being informed of the nature of the case, he promptly turned over the school to his assistant and accompanied the sheriff's servant to the court-house. Finding, however, that the hearing was postponed, he sauntered about the town until three in the afternoon, and was seen reading some placards calling a meeting of the Democrats. With regard to these placards he was heard to utter some observations which were also brought in evidence against him. When his case came on the principal witness against him was one "Jim Brantley," a somewhat desperate character, noted for his bitter hatred of all coloured Republicans. Brantley had met two boys who had seen Tyler reading the poster in the morning and heard him say : "These d——d Democrats are getting scared ; they want posce," &c., or words to that effect. Brantley represented himself as having been so "d—— mad when he heard it, he could not remember what else he did say," or something of that nature. Tyler here asked permission of the court to speak, which was granted, asking Brantley at the same time not to leave the stand yet ; then rising up from his seat Tyler said to Brantley, "I can bring two witnesses to impeach your testimony, sir." Coming from a negro to a white man, this remark, it is stated, "was like a firebrand in a powder magazine." Every man sprang to his feet. Tyler, in fact, appears to have been the coolest man for the moment in the house. On a table close by lay a hickory stick or cane. Brantley seized the cane and rushed towards Tyler, exclaiming two or three times, "What's that you say, sir ?" He was seized by the City Marshal. Tyler, cool and determined, said to the Marshal, backing towards the Sheriff's room in the front of the building at the same time, and with his hand behind him, as if on a weapon, "Stop him, or let him come and I will stop him !" Some one fired a pistol shot, and the *mêlée* commenced. Who fired the first shot is unknown, and it is equally uncertain whether the Justice was killed at the first shot or subsequently. Shot followed shot in rapid succession, all firing promiscuously at the blacks, who were making desperate efforts to escape. The hall was soon cleared. At the first report of firing in the court-room, as if by a preconcerted arrangement, the long roll was beat, and from every door issued men with guns in hand, who fell into line with soldier-like rapidity and precision, to the number of fully two hundred. While the *mêlée* in the court-house was as its height the negro, Warne Tyler, appeared on the front porch and leaped down into the street, some one from below shooting him in the hip as he swung off. Regaining his feet, he ran rapidly, wounded as he was, hotly pursued. He darted into a small shop. At his heels were a hundred men at least. He was at bay, and, it is said, fought to the last ; but he fell, literally riddled with balls, even the boys coming in for their shot. A little later the body of one William Dennis was dragged from the court-house on the porch, and. bleeding as it was from several bullet wounds, it was tossed to the street below amid the shouts and jeers of the crowd. Signs of life being still discoverable, some one kindly cut his throat. At this time there were lying dead in the rooms in the bodies of Justice Bramlette, a negro called Gus Ford, with an old man, Isaac Lee, badly wounded in the shoulder. All over the town crowds of frenzied whites were rushing in every direction, hunting this or that prominent black in order to kill him, and committing outrages of every kind upon others. An night came on, a crowd of the Alabama Ku Klux appeared in the town, and took a hand with the rest. They were heard shouting "Hurrah for Alabama !" at various times. One of their victims, after being stripped and flogged in a terrible manner, and having several buck-shots fired into his body, was allowed to escape, and was last heard of lying in a helpless condition in a "coloured hotel" in Meridian. This is but part of a long list of atrocities alleged to have been committed on this occasion, but it is sufficient to show that the state of affairs in Mississippi is not altogether comfortable at present.—*Pall Mall Gazette*, April 14.

THE FINANCIAL PROSPECTS OF FRANCE.

M. VICTOR BONNET has contributed an article to the *Revue des Deux Mondes* on the financial prospects of France. It is not only necessary, says the writer, to pay the five milliards to the Prussians within a short time, but there are enormous expenses which must be liquidated, and which M. Bonnet sets down at three milliards. These sums form an increase in the burdens on the country unexampled in history. In twenty years of war against France England increased her debt by twenty milliards, and America recently spent fifteen milliards in four years, but the liabilities of this country have been increased by eight milliards in six months. "In presence of this figure," continues M. Bonnet, "the mind is stunned ; it is equal to four times the annual budget of France, and if one takes into consideration the actual state of our resources, six months' suspension of all industrial and commercial activity, one may easily suppose it to be greater than the total amount of revenue upon which we shall have to exist this year. Never did so overwhelming a burden fall upon a people." M. Bonnet goes on to say that in order to pay the milliard which must be handed over to the Prussians before the end of the year a loan must be resorted to, as there is not money enough in the country to set commercial affairs going ; he strongly recommends the American 5-20 system, or for France a 10-25 or 10-30 loan, as it might be difficult for the country to begin to clear off its new debt before the lapse of ten years. M. Bonnet also refers to the difficulties which this country will encounter in balancing its own budget ; it will have to contend with receipts reduced by 50,000,000 francs in consequence of the loss of the two provinces annexed by Prussia ; then therll has been a serious diminution in the resources derived from indirect taxation, and France was have to provide for the keep of 50,000 Prussian troops in Champagne. It is evident that to meet this load of debt the taxation of the country will have to be increased, and M. Victor Bonnet writes strongly in favour of indirect taxation. He thinks that the salt tax might be re-established on its former footing, as the reduction of that tax in 1849 has merely been to deprive the Treasury of 40,000,000 francs a year. "Examples abound," adds the writer, "to show that a reduction in the tax upon salt has never produced any other effect than to deprive the Treasury of an important part of its resources. Necker said that under the ancient régime there was no difference in the consumption of salt between those provinces which were taxed 10f. the quintal and those which were taxed 28f. And it is shown that during the twelve years when salt remained untaxed under the Republic there was no increase in consumption." It appears to me that the facts stated by M. Bonnet merely prove that salt is a necessary which people will purchase at no matter what price, and the man who had to pay 18f. per quintal more than his neighbour no doubt grumbled at having less money to spend on other exoiseable articles.. If the salt tax had not been abborred in the country it would have produced no riots, nor would the intellectual peasants of Brittany have revolted on the introduction of eight-day clocks, which were supposed to have some mysterious connection with the *gabelle*.

In another portion of his article M. Victor Bonnet writes :—"In order to relieve articles necessary to existence, it has sometimes been proposed to tax articles of luxury, under the impression that such taxation would only affect the rich. This is an error. Suppose that you establish a tax upon horses and carriages, one of two things will happen—either it will be paid by persons who will stint themselves in other things, such as wine, sugar (!), silks, &c. &c., and if the tax produces 20,000,000 francs it will only be 20,000,000 of which the general consumption will be deprived ; or else the persons subjected to this tax will reduce the number of their carriages and horses, and then two trades will suffer —carriage building and horse breeding ; the people employed in these trades would gain less, consume less, and general trade would suffer." If the State is to lose, whether a man keeps a carriage and horses or not, the case is a desperate one, but how comes M. Bonnet to imagine that a poor man may be taxed more than at present for his salt ; in fact, that every one may, and that a tax placed on an article of luxury, if paid, will produce a bad effect on general trade ? A tax placed on an article necessary to existence will simply cause the poor to deprive themselves of bacon, cheese, &c., and the tax will fall on the dealers in those articles instead of on carriage builders and horse breeders. When this tax upon carriages and horses was proposed some years ago it was snuffed out by M. Louis Blanc, with the contemptuous expression that it was not a French idea. And there was an end to all discussion.—*Pall Mall Gazette*, April 14.

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